PALMETTO STANDARD.

C. DAVIS MELTON, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. | Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

VOLUME III. | CHESTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852. | NUMBER 8.

Selected Tale.

THE BROTHER'S REVENGE; OR, THE FATE OF A SEDUCER.

BY CLARENCE MAYVILLE.

It was a sweet summer afternoon, some twenty years ago (when the sunshine poured in warm and tender streamings through the luxuriant foliage, and the breeze rose and sang, and made soft murmurs in the sedges that overhung the brooklet, and the warm gurgling waters ran into little nestling bays, and being kept there a moment by the central current before they went on, on to the distant ocean, to the sounding sea, whither they were bound, at last, with a rush, went their way,) that a dark strongly built, and rudely clad man was sauntering down one of those delicious green lanes which are to be found more particularly in the county of Surrey than in any other in England.

The air was soft and warm, and still and tranquil as if the earth were slumbering in its embrace, and the blithe lark was singing high in the heavens, while a delicious odor from the hay and clover was spread on the filmy atmosphere, most grateful to the sense. The hedges were thick with blossomings, and leaves and wild flowers peeped forth in every direction. Insects of every hue and shape flirted in the air, or sang and chirped in the grass at his feet. It was as lovely a day as ever shone out of heaven; and yet, with all this, it seemed as if the listless wanderer's moral sense was so dulled over, that the beauties of earth and nature were entirely thrown away upon him. He walked on with a careless, wearied expression, gnawing between his teeth a bit of grass that he had plucked from the hedge, showing a set of white, strong and regular teeth as he spat it out. His bold, brown face, dark and eshaven as it was, had a cast of rude masculine beauty in it, that, at a second glance, you rather liked. His dress was a velveteen shooting-jacket and corduroy trousers, both of which were hard worn and gave signs of parting here and there. The man's air, at first struck you as being idle and dissipated; but a second glance gave you another idea—that of a recklessness and hardihood. A hard-worn beaver hat, strong lace-up boots, and an India handkerchief carelessly flung round his equipment.

He had come to a gate, and was gazing heedlessly along the level plain where the ripening corn was waving. The distance was completed by tall noble elm trees like an army of giants in the path, and the blue hills to the right bounded the view, while to the left lay that little picturesque village of——, and for the first time, as his heedless glance fell upon its antique steeple and quaint houses, he exhibited some little emotion.—He spoke no word, but sorrow mingled with wrath as he gazed; and a proud, wicked, defiant curl of the lower lip which began to tremble, told that the man's mood was fierce and bitter to a degree.

For the best part of an hour, with his chin leaning upon his hand and his elbow resting upon the gate, he remained there motionless; nothing about him indicated that he in the slightest degree expected any one; but the sound of a light footstep roused him, and he started from his apathetic position with an anxious and eager expression upon his marked features, and turning round, his expectations was not deceived. A young man, about 28 years of age appeared dressed in the most aristocratic manner, as if he were going to a dinner-party at some neighboring mansion; it was so faultless! and singularly contrasted with the man we have described; but on his very handsome face, worn and faded as it was with early debauchery and licentiousness, there was something unusually repulsive. A revolving sneer was upon the ruffled lip, a cold flashing gleam, both caustic and sensual lay in the eye, and there was an insolence of bearing and manner about him that was in the highest degree irritating and annoying. His very look told you as plainly as it was possible to do, that there was a great gulf between him and all of inferior grade. The man who met him full in the face, knew it to well; but the dark and almost intolerable splendor of that injured man's glance, was stronger than those of the fashionable lounger, who beneath heaven and in green sunny lanes, seemed with his patent-leather Bond-street boots quite out of his element. He started, quailed, and turned pale.

"Soh!" muttered the wanderer with the grim, quiet smile. "I am more fortunate than I hoped to be. I have a little of the vagabond about me, I confess," he added, with a shrug and mocking glance; "but that's a matter of little consequence."

"What do it that brings you here, Miles Rivers!" almost stammered the other, endeavoring to assume composure that was rarely disturbed.

"You have got, then, forgotten my name base and mean scoundrel that you are!" said he who was called Rivers, with a calmness strangely at variance with the language he used.

"Beware, Miles Rivers, how you speak to me!" said the other, reddening with passion, and advancing a step towards him, when Miles suddenly interrupted him.

"Is it you, seducer of the helpless! assassin of your own child!—you, are accustomed to villainy and crime, that the veriest wretch with whom I have labored in chains and shameful bondage—the bondage of infamy and death—can scarcely have dived to such depths of depravity as those that (you are familiar with—you, whose black heart you well know is open and bare to me,) you dare bid me beware of you! Are you mad? Let me reverse the words. It is you who should rather beware of me."

The wild and turpid passions of the man he addressed were evidently of the most murderous kind. Every concentration of rage and fury played at the ends of his gloved fingers, and sparkled in his lurid eye. A tempest of that fiery rage, which like a telluric blast would sweep all opposing—all hatred things out of his path, blazed from the light orbs of the aristocrat.

"Dog!" he ejaculated, with a savage laugh, "if by my power you were transported as a fellon——"

"Ah! who made me one?" demanded the hunted outlaw, through his set teeth.

"Not I," but look to it that I do not hang you next."

The same stern, solid composure fell over Miles Rivers as before, and the other dreaded it.

"You cannot injure me, man," he said, quietly; "I—I can ruin you, and drag you down into that perdition of shame and misery through which I have waded. You have injured—injured!"—he cried with a mocking laugh that grated most discordantly on the ears of the other: "the word is weak, puerile to express it. It is to count with you token for (token and I find your memory to be good) revenge for wrongs: I have crossed the continents and seas in order to be here with you this day. I am a man who has ceased to set value upon life, who am no longer amendable to human laws—for my term of transportation is over—who will peril soul and body to bring upon you a black and bloody end, and in the face of yonder blessed heaven, I repeat to you my oath of vengeance, because I hate you too much to fear you, and your life now is at the very point of my finger! One movement of my arm, one touch of my finger would send you before God, to give count for at least two human souls who have been plunged into death through the bleak gate of want and ruin by you. Dog—in turn I repeat—it is you who must bargain with me."

With his hands in the pockets of his shooting-jacket, where the deadly weapons yet were lurking, the man stood before his foe, triumphant in his burst of savage emotion, and the other, cowering, trembling, and pallid, like one spectre-stricken, held out his palsied hands and cried, "Mercy! spare me! Do not murder me, Miles Rivers!"

There was reason enough for his great cry of fear, if the aspect of the man indicated a settled purpose. The reckless hardihood of crime in which he had been flung, and which, whether he had participated in it or not, still left the signet of it upon his brow, now surrounded him as with a flowing garment.—The indomitable purpose was too plainly expressed; for he who had despised the dangers of his stormy, distant and trackless path, was not likely to be daunted by difficulties of any lighter nature.

"You appeal to me in time," replied Miles, to his ejaculation, "else the beauty of this green spot might have been married by a hideous deed. I feel the instinct to *murder you*!" (and the ferocious words went hissing into the holy and blessed air of the serene heavens like the sound of struggling asps,) "creep through my arm, through every nerve and fibre of my limbs."

"Peace!—hush," cried the other hastily. "I will accede to every demand—to every condition you may make. For mine—for your own sake—be silent. There are some persons coming this way; I would not for the universe have them know the tie of evil that binds us."

"Well," said the other carelessly; "as you will—money now, and tell me where I shall see you to-night."

"To-night," echoed the other, drawing forth his purse, still casting a horried glance across the field.

"Yes, to-night was the answer. "I care not how much you may be engaged, nor where you are; you must obey me now.—Aha!" and he laughed. "I see the reason why you are so generous;" as the other hastily placed red gold in his hand; and he beheld two ladies crossing the corn-field and coming towards them.

"To-night!—Hush! Well—you see yonder house?" and he pointed to a noble mansion a little distance off.

"Yes—I see it and know it," answered Miles. "There was a time when I, too, have sat there. And so," he added resolutely, "your game lies there? The daughter of a night and an heiress tempts your wild flight, does it? Take care I do not spoil your suit! She is beautiful—is Emily—is she not?"

"Hush!" said the other, as if the air might carry the sounds; "take your gold and be-gone. At 11 o'clock to-night I will be here on this spot."

"It will serve; it is lonely, too," muttered the man, darkly; "night suits the slayer better than the day!" Then he added aloud—"Fail me not, and bring your chequebook with you; I shall require a thousand pounds."

"A thousand pounds! ejaculated the other, in affright.

"To night that amount will serve," replied Miles, carelessly. In a few days I shall require a thousand more, and then I am, if it remains with me, quit of you forever."

"A thousand more." If there was any passion more strongly developed than another in this elegant but now pallid man's bosom, it was the passion of all-grasping avarice.

"Am I not selling you my wrongs, my ruin, and my implacable revenge cheap?" asked Miles.

It would be impossible to express fitly the manner in which this question was put.—There was such an indiscribable mixture of baffled rage, anguish, hatred; that irresistable decidedness of purpose which held aloft threateningly, the hair-suspended sword, beneath which his enemy quailed.

"Well!" said the convict, for such he was, or had been, "what say you? Shall I call these ladies to witness my terms?"—They were now approaching near them.—One was elderly of mien, and the other was young and evidently beautiful.

"No—no!—for heaven's sake—no!" was the exclamation.

"For *heaven's* sake?" ejaculated the man, with a laugh: "do *you* say so? I marvel at it too. Well, you have heard my terms; I spare you on this fulfilment alone; and repeat, if it rests with me, I will never trouble you more. I will thus sell you the shame of my sister, bury it in the grave of her dark dishonor! Do you consent?"

"I do," was answered, in an impatient tone of voice.

With a careless salutation, as if to ward off anything like suspicion, the man parted from his foe, and the other, with well schooled hypocricy smoothed his ruffled features, and advanced forward with courtly greeting and studied politeness, to meet the two ladies.

The commonest of all common excuses served to explain satisfactorily to the questions of the ladies as to who was this wild looking man from whom he had just parted; and giving an arm to each, clearing away by an effort, every trace of passion or emotion from his countenance, he was to them, with his charm of conversation, and his fascinating grace, an object of solicitude on the one hand, and of tender affection on the other.—The man was a bold gamester, and played his cards well.

Miles Rivers strode on through the green lane, heedless that the trees were thicker and the copes denser, and that by leaving the path he was plunging into a wild and picturesque dell. He never once turned back, but strode sternly forward in the direction of London, distant from him but a few miles. "The heartless—the utter villain!" he muttered; "he could not even ask if my sister was dead and out of his path.—May God forgive me!" he added with a sudden halt, "I know not whether it would be a sin not to kill him, and whether it would not be a greater sin to make terms with him; but the past cannot be altered. I would fain sit down and rest in some distant spot of the earth, my poor Lilian! and I have sworn to avenge thee, to avenge thy dead child.—Well," he murmured, "there is the night to come, and I shall meet him. Who knows," said he, with a laugh, "but he may provoke me to kill him there and then?"

Before we proceed, however, it will be necessary for us to go back some eight or ten years, in order to make the reader acquainted with the events which on this particular day brought these two men face to face together with passions burning in their hearts such as seethe and boil in the lowest pandemonium of the infernal deeps.

Clarence Loftus Brandon was the cadet of an ancient house; he had a well-sounding name, birth and blood to boast of. His elder brother was the object of his proud father's love; his second brother was cared for by neither parent; and because for that reason, (shocking as may sound the assertion,) in after years a good and useful member of society, and at this time was in India, while Clarence, the younger, with his beautiful girlish face, his vicious nature and proud heart, was the beloved of his mother. She was, alas! one of those heartless women utterly unfitted to become a mother.

His boyhood was a curse to all who knew him. As was his boyhood so was his youth. There lived not far from this house, a sturdy, wealthy yeoman, who had two children, Miles and Lilian Rivers. Miles had been destined by his father for a gentleman, and the misguided old man was determined to give his son the most finished education that his somewhat ample means could procure him. The intimacy which had existed in a certain degree between the families as neighbors, had assimilated Clarence and Miles together, till on one occasion the beauty of Lilian struck the corrupt heart of Clarence, and he determined to possess her.

During the next college term, Miles, whose nature was as noble and lofty as Clarence's was creeping and vile, became aware by a most ruinous lesson, of the base and false nature of this attractive being; for in exterior Clarence Brandon had every winning attribute of a gentleman. On one occasion Miles Rivers had been plundered by Clarence and his rascally parasites to a fearful extent, and other wrongs of a baser kind had been premeditated and discovered before they were effected. The intractable and passionate nature of Miles broke out; he flogged the young gentleman with a horse-whip till he was laid up for a fortnight; and his mother, urged to the fury of a tigress, so roused up her husband's haughty nature, that the utter ruin and total annihilation of the Rivers family was sworn.

The father of Miles Rivers died not long after; his own character was, by an infernal process of plotting skill, lost. Ruin fell thick and fast upon him; and in a most unaccountable manner his cattle died; and the young man was fain to take his sister at last into a little cottage, where she, by her needle, and he, by labor, could produce enough for their mutual support. What was most singular, no spoken suspicion fell on Clarence. The young men never met; and Miles Rivers bore all that fell upon him with uncomplaining sturdiness.

The work of Clarence Brandon was not yet completed. He had designed the sister for a victim, and as yet he had failed. On such a day as we have described in the opening of our tale, at least some eight or nine years ago, when Lilian Rivers was one of the most beautiful creatures to be seen for miles around; poor in circumstances, and still poorer, through very neat, in apparel.—Clarence had just crossed a little rustic bridge, flung over the pretty stream and entering into a little hazel grove that led to a most lovely sylvan walk, when he beheld Lilian Rivers in her faded gipsey hat, and bearing her little basket on her arm. Overjoyed at the accidental meeting, he advanced and spoke to her; she returned his greeting modestly, for she knew not, the poor child! of the evil he had worked in her family.

Clarence Brandon looked particularly attractive. He wore a broad-brimmed hat, and a costume loose but smart, like that of a young gentleman farmer; his riding-whip was in his hand; the youth with his elegant features beaming with joy, in a few chosen words, expressed his delight at beholding her.

Lilian was not the simple village girl he had deemed her to be; but though she shrunk back from the rather high-flown compliments bestowed on her, there was a delicious sentiment moving in her heart, and the golden dream of a first love broke in the future to her.

Clarence pursued his advantage with such success, that Lilian promised to meet him once more that evening in the "glooming," that word which expresses the soft, silent half-shadowy hour of the dying day, as night is about to put on her starry months and walk forth.

Neither of them knew, however, that on the other end of the bridge, and shadowed by the briars and the brushwood, stood the form of Miles Rivers, whose blood was broiling wildly in his veins as he heard the laugh of Clarence, and saw from his manner that there was a pressing suit making its way through Lilian's willing ears to her heart.

The two parted, and when Lilian crossed the bridge she met her brother face to face.—A crimson hue, of something like shame crossed her cheeks, and the scene that passed between them may be easily imagined.

All in vain! What signifies warnings to her whose creed is: "All for love, or the world well lost." The beautiful Lilian gave up the world, gave up her brother, gave up the memory of the wrongs she was the unconscious victim of, gave up her honor—everything, to the treacherous seducer. A year after, a child was born, and an iniquity was worked by Clarence which no human lips can tell. The child died, the bonnet of Lilian was found in the stream in the deep waters by the mill-wheel, and men and women shuddered as they pictured her fate.—Miles Rivers foaming with rage and fighting like a roused lion, was taken in the Brandon Family by some keepers with his gun in his hand. His intention, which he avowed, was to shoot Clarence.—Other charges were made—the young man was tried, sentenced, and transported for seven years. Such is the hasty sketch of the part episode in the life of both of the young men.

We now resume our story.

Miles Rivers, with a tension of iron in his strong muscles, that came and went as came and went his thoughts, stalked onward toward the great city, that from the hill whereon he stood was like a mighty panorama in the rays of the western sun. The bridges, the palaces, the steeples, and the huge dome of St. Paul's above all, met the eyes of one who was blind to all outward things. His own struggling soul, a chaos of passion, was all that he could brood upon.

He took some refreshments in a little tavern and went on. The sun was setting as he entered London, and before he had got half-way up the Blackfriars road, an unusual darkness fell, or else it arose from a defective state of his own vision. On he went, without feeling weariness or fatigue; and had almost got to the foot of the bridge itself, when he turned from the road towards Bank-side, and still on, without stoppage or hesitation.

The river, broad and strong, went plashing past him. Lights flashed on the other side, and the clouds above gathered as if for a sudden shower. He was passing some wharfs whose abrupt sides went sheer down to the water, when he beheld a female form sitting on the end of a piece of timber. Her head was held in her hands, and occasionally she uttered forth a moan of pain and anguish such as stopped the man; and prompted by that instinct which makes the suffering sympathies with those suffering more, he crossed the road and went to her.

Her dress was ragged and torn. Beneath the bonnet straggling matted locks fell darkly over her attenuated hands. Touching her on the shoulder, in a tone of womanly tenderness, Miles Rivers said, "What is the matter, my poor girl?"

The woman started when she heard his voice. She suddenly raised her face to his—their eyes met—with a scream the womon stretched out her arms and fell at his feet senseless. With a shudder and a cry of horror the man had fallen back; for the miserable wreck of humanity lying on the ground was his own sister—the long lost Lilian Rivers!

She was alive, then! but what a life for so many years had the forlorn outcast led. Oh! there must be in man's nature, sublime, grand and noble as it is, in so many sublime and ennobling things, something belonging to the attributes of the fallen angel. It is not his pride—for to what depth of meanness will not a man stoop; to what lies, villainy, and atrocity, will he not have recourse when a poor, helpless loving girl is to be ruined; and he calls this double murder by a name which is a lie as vast as the distance heaven is from earth.

With a blinding rain of tears coursing down his face; with dreadful sobs, which no physical torture could scarcely have caused, the stricken brother lifted up his sister and carried her away. His great heart was bursting beneath his burthen; but the frightful and absorbing thirst to shed the blood of Clarence Brandon, came like a tide through his soul, and it was so mighty and irresistible in its force, that he did not seek to stem the torrent.

Carrying her through the drenching rain, through the dark streets, he took her into his mean lodgings, and used every possible means for her restoration. By the aid of his landlady, the wife of a poor laborer, she was undressed and put to bed, and Miles instantly went forth again for restoratives, and at length he had the satisfaction of beholding her open eyes.

"My sister! Oh, God! my poor lost sister! is it thus I behold you?" cried Miles.

"Thus, and none other:" and the poor girl's voice was weak and hollow.

"I thought you had fleen dead! It was a sad rest to wilder thoughts to believe you were with your little one sleeping in unbroken peace," said Miles, in a solemn tone.

"I sought death, but could not find him," answered Lilian; and her brother felt a cold shudder creep over him.

He looked upon her and strove to speak, but could not. She was so sadly, so dreadfully altered—white and hollow in the cheeks—the eyes dim and lustreless, the dark hair creeping over her marble throat; it was a picture of ruin too much for the man to bear; and, with a wild burst of agony, he fell upon his knees beside her, and laid his burning head upon her breast.

"My brother—my brother! Oh! would we had not again met, for, ere the morning, I think I should have been still beneath the river;" and she touched his hand.

Miles rose up with an awful face. "I have seen *him* to-day?" he said.

Lilian uttered a shriek, and covered her face with her hands. Her frame was convulsed.

"I shall see him again to-night; the rain is over," he added, glancing at the windows. "Are you strong enough to rise?"

"Yes, but wherefore?" she asked.

"To go with me, to see if within his heart there be fear of remorse. He is about to marry another; but, by the eternity to which he at least is hastening, it will be to present him with an other for a bride! Will you go?" and as if by the mere effort of his will, which insisted that she should move herself with strength, he stood with folded arms above her bed.

"I will go, Miles," she replied, "if it be but to die at his feet; and then—"

"And then," said the brother, "his cup will be full; but while I go for a coach, clothe yourself in these garments," pointing to some which the landlady had brought up; "and presently I will return."

Kissing her cold forehead, he descended, like one in a dream. No common human emotions were at work. Years and distance were annihilated; and the semblance of some deed so vast and gigantic that he seemed to stagger beneath its bulk, pressed like a phantom on him. While he was gone, after bidding the woman look to his sister, Lilian dressed herself; and, on his return with a coach to convey her the greater portion of the distance, he sat down to scribble hastily over some sheets of paper which he folded, sealed, and placed it in his breast; and then making up a small bundle, he settled for his lodgings, said he should not return; and, carrying his sister down, placed her tenderly in the coach, which, by his direction rapidly drove off.

There was not much time to spare if he intended to be on the ground at the appointed moment, and as there was a considerable distance to travel, he urged the coachman on incessantly.

Having driven some few miles from the town, and coming to a narrow spot which turned from the road, Miles stopped the driver, paid his fare, and took his sister out.—They walked slowly on till the coach was again out of sight, and coming to a little roadside public house, he took her in, called for some refreshment and some spirits, and for half an hour remained there without barely exchanging a word.

There was still an hour left. The ground was perfectly dry, for the rain had been local and only sufficient had fallen to wash the leaves and to scatter nature's incense throughout all heaven. The moon was up, and the stars were shining with a calm holiness in their azured dome as the two human outcasts wandered forth from their resting-place, and for a half-an-hour at least, through the wood, over the fields, and along green bye-paths they went, till they came to the place where Miles Rivers and Clarence Brandon were to meet.

Miles had wrapped his sister in a cloak, for the night wind might injure her feeble form, though alas! she had been but too long accustomed to the pittiless pelting of the storm.

"Remain there," he said to her, leading her to a mossy seat, formed by the trunk of an old elm tree. "It will be time enough to speak when I call you," and then returning, he took his stand by the gate.

A footstep roused him, and he recognized the muffled form of the man he hated with a hate so deadly. Miles could see that his features were flushed and swollen, and that his step was hasty and unsteady, as from the effects of wine.

"You are in time," said Miles.

"Yes;" and Clarence uttered a frightful curse.

"Take care what you say," returned Miles, sternly. "I have had cause to regret that I did not pistol you this morning. I have had new reasons why I should shed your blood to-night; be warned, then, and do what is to be done in silence if you will, but without abuse."

Clarence drew a book from his pocket and tore a cheque out of it, and, with a smile of peculiar malignity, handed it to him. Miles noticed this, and his suspicions were aroused.

"Is there no limit to your villainy, traitor!" he muttered. "I have changed my mind, now. A cheque will not do—I must have gold!"

"What do you mean?" demanded Clarence, haughtily.

"That my presenting this cheque will be a signal for my detention, for fresh lies, for deeper persecution. Oh! wretch!" cried Miles, "are you insatiate in your cruelty, or are you tired of life?"

The other turned pale at this sudden change which was not unfounded, and enraged at being detected, and his plan confounded, he coldly said, "You have asked me for a cheque for one thousand pounds. I have offered you one, and you refuse it. What would you have?"

"First, some sign of sorrow, some remorse, a little regret for the dead child and the woman ruined!" said Miles.

The other stared, then laughed; but a movement of the hand in the man's pocket checked him. "What use in that? let the dead rest forgotten."

"Instead of this money you shall do me one other thing," said Miles, upon a sudden impulse.

"And what is that?" asked Clarence, who had no objection to spare his gold if he could.

"You shall make atonement for the wrong you have done her," replied Miles.

"How can this be done to the dead?"

"And how are you assured that she is so?" demanded Miles, in turn.

Clarence Loftus Brandon started. Something worse than fear fell upon his heart—a great dread and dismay as if the supernatural shape of vengeance were then descending the sides of heaven with its awful scourge in its hand. Gathering a desperate resolve from his fear, he said, "Drink a little out of this flask," and he took one from the breast of his coat and gave it to Miles. "I am cold, shivering. Drink, man, drink!" and the other took it out of his hand.

"Monster!" exclaimed Miles, placing it to his nostrils; "you have neither conscience nor remorse. You would poison me! I know the smell of laurel water too well," and he hurled the bottle into the field. Now listen; I will mar your gay bridal, for I have one at hand that will, it may be, awaken other memories. Lilian—Lil—"

But he had not completed the name before the maddened man drew a gleaming tableknife which he had secreted, and held it aloft; but ere the blow descended the ghost-like face of Lilian came between them, and her white breast received it up to the hilt.

With a shriek of unutterable horror Clarence gazed on the face of his victim, as she lay dead upon the ground, her blue and clammy lips all blood-spotted.

The sound of a pistol-shot rang in the air, and Clarence Brandon fell dead across the body of his victim.

The cheque was duly honored next day; for the messenger that Clarence had sent to his banker came too late. With the gold he received, Miles Rivers left the country, and was never more heard of.

Such was the fate of Lilian Rivers.

PRCTICAL USE OF LEAVES.

There are two facts in the function of the leaf which are worth consideration, on account of their practical bearings. The food of plants is, for the most part, taken in solution through the roots. Various minerals—silex, lime, alumina, magnesia, potash—are passed into the tree in a dissolved state.—The sap passes to the leaf, the superfluous water is given off, but not the substances which are held in solution. These, in part, are distributed through the plant, and, in part, remain a deposit in the cells of the leaf.—Gradually, the leaf chokes up, its functions are impeded, and finally entirely stopped.—When the leaf drops it contains a large per cent of mineral matter.

An autumnal or old leaf yields, upon analysis, a very much larger proportion of earthy matter than a vernal leaf, which being yet young, has not received with its cells any considerable deposit. It will be found, also, that the leaves contain a very much larger per cent of mineral matter than the wood of the trunk. The dried leaves of the elm contains eleven per cent of ashes, (earthy matter,) while the wood contains less than two per cent; the leaves of willow eighteen times as much as the wood; the leaves of European oak, nineteen times as much as the wood; and those of the pitch pine, twelve times as much as the wood.

It is very plain, from these facts, that, in forests, the mineral ingredients of the soil perform a sort of circulation; entering the root, they are deposited in the leaf, then, with its fall to the earth, and by its decay, they are restored to the soil, again to travel the circuit. Forest soils, therefore, instead of being impoverished by the growth of trees, receive back annually the greatest proportion of those elements necessary to the tree, and besides, much organized matter received into the plant from the atmosphere; soils, therefore, are gaining instead of losing. If the owners of parks or groves, for the sake neatness, or to obtain leaves for other purposes, gather the autumnal harvest of leaves, they will in time take away great quantities of mineral matter, by which the soil ultimately will be impoverished, unless it is restored by manures.

Leaf manure has always been held in high estimation by gardeners. But many regard it as a purely vegetable substance; whereas it is the best mineral manure that can be applied to the soil. What are called vegetable loams, (not peat soils, made up principally of decomposed roots,) contain large quantities of earthy matter, being mineral-vegetable rather than vegetable soils. Every gardener should know that the best manure for any plant is the decomposed leaves of its own species. This fact will suggest the proper course with reference to the leaves, tops, vines, haulm, and other vegetables of the garden.

The other fact connected with the leaf is its function of exhalation. The great proportion of crude sap which ascends the trunk, upon reaching the leaf is given forth again to the atmosphere by means of a singularly beautiful economy. The quantity of moisture produced by a plant is hardly dreamed of by those who have not specially informed themselves. The experiments of Hales have often been quoted. A sunflower, three and a half feet high, presentining a surface of 5,616 square inches exposed to the sun, was made to perspire at the rate of twenty to thirty ounces avordupois every twelve hours, or seven times more than a man. A vine, with twelve square feet, exhaled at the rate of five or six ounces a day. A seedling apple tree, with twelve square feet of foliage, lost nine ounces a day.

These are experiments upon very small plants. The vast amount of surface presented by a large tree must give off immense quantities of moisture. The practical bearings of this fact of vegetable exhalation are not a few. Wet forest lands, by being cleared of timber, become dry, and streams fed from such sources become almost extinct as civilization approaches on wild woods. The excessive dampness of crowded gardens is

not singular, and still less is it strange that dwellings covered with vines, whose roof is overhung with branches of trees, should be intolerably damp, and when the good housewife is scrubbing and scouring, and nevertheless marvelling that her house is so infested with mould, she hardly suspects that her trouble would be more easily removed by the axe or sawthan by all her clothes and brushes.

A house should never be surrounded closely with shrubs. A free circulation of air should be maintained all about it, and shade trees so disposed as to leave large openings for the light and sun to enter. The unusual rains that some seasons produce great dampness in our residences, cannot but be noticed by all, both on account of the effect on the health of the occupants and upon the beauty and good condition of their household substance. Such facts should always be kept in mind, when locating houses, and when planting trees and shrubs about them.—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ALBATROSS.

The interesting particulars contained in the extract below relative to the Albatross, were recently furnished by Lieut. Proble to the Society of Natural History at Portland:

"These birds are found in great numbers about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hop, and at certain seasons of the year, along the Pacific coast as far north as Bhering's Straits. But a favorite resort seems to be about the gloomy regions of Cape Horn, where they are seen hour after hour, and according to Dr. Arnott, sometimes for days together constantly on the wing, following in the track of the tempest tossed home of the mariner, eagerly snatching, at every edible thing that may be thrown overboard.

"Some of these birds are of enormous size—individuals not unfrequently measuring from sixteen to nineteen feet from tip to tip of their wings. They are extremely voracious, and wherever they find abundant food will often so gorge themselvs as to be unable to fly or swim. Fish spawn gelatinous molusca, and various marine animals constitute their ordinary food—but nothing that has nutritive qualities seems to come amiss to them. They scent food a great distance, and will soon gather around the whale which has been harpooned a thousand miles from land.

"For their breeding places they select a spot of ground two or three acres in extent opening on the sea. From this they remove all the stones and pebbles, pileing them on each side, so as to form a miniature stone fence. This space is then plotted off into small squares with intervening paths intersecting each other at right angles. In each corner of the squares a penguin scoop out a while the albatros takes, by common consent, the centre, and constructs a small mound of grass and muscles, eight or ten inches high, on which they make their nests, which in diameter are about the size of a water pail.

Their eggs, which are larger than those of the goose, are white, splatched with dark spots at the larger end. These are never exposed to the air after incubation commences. But when the female wishes to leave them to seek food, the male crowds her gently off, and in like manner yields possession of the nest to her when she returns.

"Around the whole encampment is a wide path, in which the albatrosses and penguins perform patrole duty day and night, but always under command of an albatross. A favorite resort for breeding is the Faulkland Islands."

The Albatross may be called the buzzard of the ocean. They are easily taken in moderate weather by trailing a hook and line, the latter end of which is kept near the surface of the water by any kind of a float, the hook being baited with a piece of fat pork. A shingle answers very well for a float.—They not only extend far North into the Pacific, but are found on the Southern borders of the Indian ocean, and occasionally pretty far to the Eastward. Notwithstanding the immense size of the bird, there is little flesh on the carcass, and the bones are very light and thin. Sailors are not so scrupulous but that they will make a fresh meal of them for the want of something better. Having captured and examined a good many of them, I was always struck with the large quantity of remarkably fine and soft down upon their bodies, nearly an inch in thickness. The prepared skins would be very valuable, and in connection with a sealing voyage, might, perhaps, be well worthy of attention.

There are at least two varieties, if not more, one of which is white, and the other light brown, or brown and white intermixed, and forming a beautiful combination of colors.

As to the disposition of their nests in conjunction with Penguins, the account appears somewhat poetical, especially that part relating to patrol duty. Being webfooted and of large size, the Albatross is not naturally fitted for walking, no more than wild ducks and teal. Ocean birds when brought on a ship's deck become instantly sea-sick. They remain in a sitting posture, scarcely attempting to move, and this remark applies particularly to the Albatross and the Cape-pigeon.

Journal of Commerce.

The Buffalo Republic says that two years since a man died in Cayuga of consumption. Other members of the family are affected in the same way, and one of the brothers is not expected to live. On Sunday last, the brothers and neighbors disinterred the body of the deceased, cut out the heart and lungs, which were brought home and burnt in the presence of the family, who inhaled the fumes and afterwards ate the ashes. It is doubtful whether the old Cayugas ever exhibited the barbarism of their successors.

From the Union Journal.

CONFESSION OF P. H. JOHNSON.

UNION PRISON.

I, Phineas H. Johnson, being now in prison waiting to receive the sentence of the law—the awful doom, at the very thought of which the mind of the most obdurate revolts and all that is mortal, shudders—hereby, as in the presence of that God before whom, in a few brief hours, I am to appear to declare and publish before the world the facts relating to the murder of Mary Ann Hyatt, for which crime I was convicted at Union, Fall Term 1851, and for which my own shameful death beneath the gallows, will soon, in part, atone. Although the crime for which I am condemned is of the deepest dye, in its nature atrocious, and to the senses the most shocking; at the very remembrance of which, the blood *now* almost curdles in my veins—yet I must confess that mine were the hands that perpetrated the foul deed.

The particulars of this cruel and unprecedented murder, are as follows: In the forenoon of the fatal day on which she was murdered, I, whilst travelling that direction, accidentally met her near the house in which she lived. A conversation (for we were on friendly terms,) took place, relative to my getting her another house to live in, which I had endeavored, but failed to do; and on being so informed, she became very much enraged, and upbraided me, although to some extent, deservedly, in a most provoking manner—told me *how* badly I had treated her, and of the miserable condition to which she had been reduced in consequence of my conduct; and in like manner, also spoke of my wife, father and mother, and swore, and in most positive terms declared, that she would "swear my life away;" that she would "stretch my neck," and that she intended to go the next Monday, before some Magistrate, and make an affidavit for the purpose of commencing a prosecution against me—that I had attempted to poison her, and had poisoned her child, and caused its death.

This threat, together with the earnestness with which it was made, came upon my mind like the *rajing* billows of the tumultuous ocean, *rushing* against a lonely rock in a sweeping storm. Every other motive or cause—swearing her child to me—abusing my wife, father, and mother, and the like, was nothing, when compared to this. It was the sole cause that led me to the perpetration of the awful deed. I struggled, but in vain, to disburden my mind of all such evil thoughts. I went home; and whilst there, joined in singing some pieces of music. But company and its wonted pleasures, could afford me no relief—could not release my mind from the influence of the evil spirit by which I was haunted, haunted—for something seemed constantly whispering me that I ought to shoot her and urging me on to its perpetration.

With my mind thus partially made up to take the life of her, who had threatened to do that which, if done, would, in all probability, terminate in my own undoing. I left home in the evening, as testified by Mr. Vaughan and met my brother carrying my father's rifle, the one used in evidence on my trial, apparently on a hunting excursion, and strolled about the plantation until the sun had nearly disappeared; by which time, being so strongly moved and seduced by the instigation of the Evil Spirit, under whose influence I was laboring, I had fully determined to commit the most cruel and barbarous of all crimes. For which purpose, about twenty or twenty-five minutes after sun-down, I cautiously approached the house of my victim, whom I could plainly see passing about, attending to her business—from every appearance, preparing to dry the clothes which she had been washing on that day—and on seeing her kindle or stir up the fire, and sit down by it, in that moment, when the fire began to blaze, I leveled my gun, and before the sound of its report had died on the evening air, the victim of my lawless passions had ceased to breathe—the mother of two innocent and helpless babes had sunk into the cold arms of death, and they were left the sole occupants of the silent chamber of death.

Immediately after which, with my utmost speed I ran home—got there before it was thoroughly dark. Supper being ready, I sat down and ate with the family, as by them testified, and on leaving the table, I seated myself at the window as testified by my sister, in order to cool, having become very hot by excessive running—laughed and talked with the family as usual, for I felt no remorse of conscience for what I had done—not even as much as I had done on a former occasion after having shot an old horse at the request of my father.

I felt at ease—contented. It seemed that I had done right. I went to bed as stated by the family, and afterwards talked with my father, at the time he stated, relative to the braying of the Jack. And although it is generally believed that my father, mother, and sister perjured themselves to secure me from justice, I hereby confirm everything to which they and Mrs. Lipford testified, respecting the time I got home on the evening of the murder, and as to what transpired at that time.

Thus briefly I have stated the facts in reference to this, the foulest murder that perhaps has ever blackened the annals of crime—the cool and deliberate shooting of a lone and helpless woman between whom and the murderer existed a relation that ought to have at least united them at friendships alter through life. But, alas! 'tis oe'r—otherwise *now*, it cannot be—for could *repenting poignant grief, and groaning conscience deeds undo*, the murdered woman long since would have been raised from her bloody grave, and humbly at her feet, I her cruel and unfeeling murderer, would have implored forgiveness.

Yes, truly my sorrows and afflictions for months have been almost intolerable, I have already suffered, mentally the agonies of death. Shut up in this dark and dreary cell—away from the home of my youth, and above all, from the fond embraces of a young and lovely wife, the friend and darling of my bosom—from the company of kind and endearing relatives, and from every source of comfort and enjoyment on earth, calculated to buoy up and cheer man onward in his pilgrimage through this land of sorrow and pain—forsaken by friends, and of all mortals, perhaps the most wretched and degraded. But it is right that I thus should be—thus should drink of the bitter cup of sorrow and affliction, and thus, by the experience of the worst of human sufferings, expiate, to some txtent, the atrocious murder with which my hands are stained. I deserve it all. I have no one to blame but myself and the adversary of God and His creature, man. For the pangs which have, and now rend this troubled bosom, and the awful doom that awaits me, have all been brought upon me by my own sins.

I know that it has been, and is now, almost a fixed fact in the minds of the people, that some of my immediate family were accessory to the murder. But they have been innocently and unjustly accused—for I now, on the very verge of the grave, with almost my last and dying breath, declare that my entire family, father, mother, wife, sister and brothers are innocent of having any hand whatever in the murdering of the unfortunate woman, Mary Ann Hyatt; nor did they know that I intended, or even thought of perpetrating the deed, (never having mentioned it to any one, nor even threatened to do so.)—Would to God they had but known that such were my intentions—if so, they would have arrested my cruel hand, and saved the life of her, the voice of whose blood now crieth from the ground unto the Father of life, against my sin smitten and naked soul.

And oh! had I taken the advice and timely admonitions of my kind and tender parents, and believed that their words were "words of truth and soberness," when they said—"quit keeping her company, she will be your ruin"—I never would have imbrued my hands in the blood of a fellow being—never would have experienced so bitterly the blighting effects of sin, nor been the guilty wretch who soon must satisfy the justice of the law, by an ignominious and horrid death, and thereby bring disgrace and unremitting sorrow upon aged and disconsolate parents, whose strongest efforts have been to direct my wandering feet in the path of virtue.

I am aware, also, that there is hardly a doubt in the minds of the people, as to my guilt of poisoning the child of the deceased, as represented and declared by her to myself and others; and even my own expressions in the foregoing narrative relative to her threat that I had poisoned her child &c., being the sole cause that led me to the perpetration of the awful crime, are calculated, if unexplained, to confirm the people in that opinion.—Hence the necessity of an explanation. About five or six months before the birth of the said child, she requested me to get her a certain kind of medicine, at the same time telling me the object she wished to accomplish thereby, and her reasons therefor. In compliance with her wish I procured the medicine and gave it to her. She took it—but in spite of every preventative taken, the child was born. Before this happened, however, a short time after getting her the medicine, as above stated, she told me that it had not produced the desired effect. I then purchased some arsenic or stritchnine, (I know not which,) pretended it was for a dog—but it was designed for her, to whom I gave it, telling her that it was some medicine that would answer her purpose.—Some time afterwards I was at her house, she handed me some powders, saying, "here is that medicine you gave me, I don't want it." I took it. But after some time elapsed, (whether before or af the birth of the child, I do not recollect,) I gave her back the same medicine. What she did with it, I know not It was designed for herself only. As to the child, I never saw it; and of causing its death I am innocent, for I never poisoned it nor desired to do so. This circumstance, perhaps, may have had some bearing upon the minds of the intelligent and impartial jury who passed upon my trial. But be this as it may, their verdict was just, for although innocent of poisoning the child, I was guilty of the murder for which I was charged. And I have no doubt but what seemiugly was dark and uncertain to their finite minds, was made plain by that Just and Holy Being unto whom all things are known, to the end that I, the guilty, should receive the just retribution of my crime, the justice of which I must acknowledge—for I have committed an offence against the command of Almighty God—"thou shalt not kill,"—and thereby have incured the penalty, "life for life."—I have also committed an offence against the laws of my country: and justice, upon which they are founded, requires that my life should be taken by the hands of my country, against the peace and dignity of which I have offended. Therefore, to earth I bid adieu—for my only hope now is in the infinite mercy and goodness of Almighty God, to whom I look for forgiveness an salvation.

In conclusion, let me, oh! youth of my country, to you address my dying admonition. I know that your path is beset with snares—therefore, beware of the temptations of vice; resist the allurements of sin; for at least they must bring destruction to your souls, even should your bodies escape. Oh! let my unhappy fate, impress upon you the truth, that "sin kills its votaries," and let it be as a light house to direct your frail barks o'er times rugged main, and thereby escape the quicksands of vice and immortality, that have proved the bane of thousands, and upon which I have been wrecked and ruined. Associate not with the ungodly, abandoned and those lost to virtue; "Come out from among them," nor be yourselves the vile robbers of woman's all—virtue; heed the admonitions of your parents—they will guide you aright in the path of virtue that leads to honor and contentment. "Live the life of the righteous, and your last end will be like his."—But, live the life of the sinner and ungodly and your last end may be like mine. And lastly I owe my dying acknowledgments to the sheriff, his family, and deputy, for their kind attention to my unhappy situation.

"In addition to my confession, of the murder of Mary Ann Hyatt, I make the following statement: I was but slightly acquainted with her prior to the year 1846; during which, however, she attended a Sunday School in which I was a teacher, and being much thrown together we became intimately acquainted; by associating with her I became attached, loved and courted her; we were soon engaged; I was taken sick and confined to bed for some weeks, during which time, at the entreaty of some of my relations and from other causes, I declined complying with my marriage contract, and as soon as able to travel, I visited her, on the Sunday previous to her mother's leaving for the State of Tennessee, and requested her to release me from my engagement, stating to her that circumstances did not justify our marriage; and insisted on her going with her mother, but contrary to my wishes she declined—saying she could live here.—After this I was occasionally in her company; but I sought it not with any intention of marrying her; our intimacy thus continued, until it terminated in the commission of sin—which has led to the worst of consequences.

PHENIUAS H. JOHNSON."

Signed Feb. 12th 1852, in presence of I. G. McKissick.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852.

RETURN DAYS.

Northern Circuit.	Spring Term, '52.	
For Union District,	February	21
For Fairfield,	" March	13
For Chester,	" March	20
For York,	" March	27
For Lancaster,	" April	3

Latest European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Cotton was only in moderate demand at the time she sailed, with prices in favor of buyers.

Flour was in only moderate demand, at sixpence decline. Yellow Corn 29; white 31s. 6d.

The money market was dull.

The report that an imperial decree had prohibited the exportation of grain from Russia is incorrect.

The Queen's speech on opening Parliament was quite pacific.

The Havre market was steady.

The business of the manufacturing districts not so brisk, and prices tending downwards.

In the House of Commons ministers were called upon for an explanation of the abrupt resignation of Lord Palmerston, to which Lord John Russell replied that Lord Palmerston had treated the Queen's interrogations with contempt, and acted independently of his colleagues in approving of the illegal movements of Louis Napoleon.

Palmerston replied at great length, and was very severe upon his colleagues, but not improving his own position by it.

The Queen's speech was delivered on the 3d in person. She represents the foreign relations of England as satisfactory, and gives the same opinion of the financial condition of the empire. Attention is also called to the parliamentary reform bill.

France is quiet. The electoral law establishes universal suffrage. Arrests are still making.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Queen of Spain.

Congress.

We learn by the Baltimore Sun, that in the U. S. Senate on the 18th inst., Mr. Fish presented the memorial of Henry Grinnell, of New York, offering to the United States, free of charge, the two vessels, Advance and Rescue, lately engaged in the search of Sir John Franklin, and suggesting that they, together with a small propeller, be sent upon a further expedition in search of the same parties. Also, a petition signed by 300 persons of New York, praying that such expedition may be fitted out.

Mr. H., also reported, from the committee on printing in favor of printing Kossuth's letters of thanks to Congress and the Government, laid before the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Borland opposed the printing as unnecessary.

Mr. Chase advocated it.

Mr. Badger moved it to be laid on the table. Lost, yeas 16, nays 24.

A general debate then ensued on the printing of these letters, in which Messrs. Seward, Cass, Chase, Hamlin, Downs and Soule favored it, and Messrs. Badger, Clemens, Butler, Borland and Rusk opposed it. The report of the committee was adopted and the printing ordered by the following vote:

Yeas—Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Davis, Dodge, of Wis, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones, of Iowa, McRae, Norris, Seward, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Summer Wade—21.

Nays—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Dawson, Fish, Gever, Hunter, Jones, of Tenn., King, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, Upham—20.

In the House, on the same day, the Speaker announced that the first business in order was the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Hendrics, of Ind., Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, had the floor, and addressed the House at much length in favor of the b under consideration, and as to his construction of the law regulating mileage, by which every member of the House is bound, except the delegate from Oregon; for which the bill contemplates making provisions.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn., said that notwithstanding the debate had lasted two days, not a single member had proposed a remedy for the evil which was complained of. Paying a certain sum per mile could not have the effect

The question was taken upon the bill being engrossed and read a third time upon which the ayes and nays were demanded, which was carried—ayes 100, nays 88.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; the previus question having been interposed, to prevent further debate.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the bill granting to the State of Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public domain to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, having the floor, addressed the House at much length in favor of the bill; the motion before the House, from a former day, being to refer the bill, with an amendment prepared by Mr. Hall, and an amendment prepared by Mr. Hall, and an amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Phelps to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

He was followed by Mr. Watkins, of Tenn., in support of the bill.

The hour having expired to which Mr. Watkins' speech was limited, a motion was made and carried that the House adjourn.

Forrest Divorce Suit.

Chief Justice Oakly, of the Superior Court at N. Y., on Saturday, ordered a decree to be entered in this case, dissolving the marriage tie—Mrs. F. to be at liberty to marry again, but Mr. F. not to marry again during the lifetime of Mrs. F.; awarding to Mrs. F. $3,000 a year alimony during her natural life to date from the commencement of the suit, and that the sum of $3,750 (accruing to the present time,) together with taxed costs, he paid to Mrs. F. forthwith—he to be at liberty to give satisfactory security for the $3,000 a year, instead of giving a lien upon his real estate, and she to resign her right of dower.—The counsel of Mr. F. obtained leave to enter, within 30 days a case, or a bill of exceptions, on appeal to the general term.

From the Edgefield Advertiser.

Be on Your Guard.

We announced last week that one Mr. White, a Temperance Lecturer, would address the citizens of this place on the 20th inst.—and we bespoke for him a full audience.

Since then a letter, designed for publication, has reached us from one of our subscribers, making some statements in reference to a certain Philip White, which statements all would do well to read. The letter may be found below.

It will be seen that Mr. Jones believes the Mr. White of whom he speaks, to be the Lecturer now travelling through the State. If so, of course we cannot recommend a man imbued with such principles, especially in the capacity of a travelling agent. But if it be not the same, then let him take the present opportunity of making it clear that he is not, and thus disperse all doubts as to his fitness for the office he now holds.

Unless he acts according to the last suggestion, we repeat to our readers—"be on your guard."

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: I see it announced in the "Advertiser" that Phillip S. White, "The Great Temperance Lecturer," is to address the citizens of Edgefield in a few days. I feel it my duty therefore to inform the good people of our District against such a man, holding, as he does, principles adverse to slavery.

In June, 1850, I travelled with him from Huntsville, Ala., to Nashville Tenn., and from there down the Cumberland River to Padua on the Ohio River. At Huntsville he declared himself in favor of slavery, and said he believed it a scriptural institution of divine origin, &c.

But as soon as he got on board the steamer Sleigo, (upon which I was also a passenger,) he made the abuse of slavery his constant theme of conversation—said "it was a curse to the country" "that he was maturing a plan for its abolition, and he hoped in a short time it would be successfully carried out." He was the peculiar favorite of some California emigrants who were on board and afterwards proved themselves Abolitionists at Martin's Landing on the Missouri River, where we set them ashore. Every Southern man and slave owner on board was shocked at his open and bold attack upon slavery, and that too, within the border of two slave States. If it had not been for his wife and daughter he would have been put ashore. Mr. Paul, a slave owner of Nashville, who had taken passage on the same boat, and was, like Mr. White, bound for Boston, to attend the meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, was so offended at his remarks, that he said, if such a thing was possible, he would take another boat rather than travel with such a man. I warned him then of the great impropriety of such principles being publicly avowed, and told him that it ever he came South again to lecture I would publish him as an abolitionist. To many of my friends I wrote about it before I left the steamer—among them was C. J. Glover, of your village.

I write this, sir, not to injure Mr. White or the cause of Temperance, but to protect ourselves against such insidious enemies of our institutions.

Up to the time when I met Mr. White and heard his declaration, I was a Son of Temperance, but seeing that the use and virtues of Temperance were to be corrupted by abolition, I withdrew.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. JONES.

From the Southern Standard.

Building Plank Roads.

The report of the Engineers of the Anderson Plank Road explains so clearly the manner of building such roads, that we are induced to take from it the following extract:

The lumber used for planking the road must be of sound timber, having square edges. it must be 8 feet long, and 3 inches thick. The stringers must be three inches thick, showing 5 inches face at the small end. All trees, stumps, roots and rocks, are to be removed for the distance of 17 feet from the centre of the road, so that in no case shall either plank or stringer rest on stump, root, or rock. All dead trees are to be removed for the distance of 30 feet from the road. The road bed is to be 22 feet wide, and the centre raised 24 inches above the bottom of the side ditches. This is to be observed where no cutting or filling is required. When there are slight inequalities in the natural surface of the ground, although the grade may be under that required; yet they should be removed, inasmuch as their removal will greatly add to the appearance of the road. A ditch is to be formed upon each side of the road, so as to carry off all surface water to the most convenient cross sluice, or other place of discharge; said ditch is to be 5 feet wide at top, and 2 at bottom, and the entire slope to be on the side next to the road bed. And such other sluices and lateral ditches, as may be necessary to secure the perfect drainage of the road. These will be mostly necessary where the water will require to pass under the road, or from one side ditch to the other. The road will require to be so graded, as not to have a greater rise than four feet i one hundred. The plank are to be laid on four string pieces. These pieces are to be so laid that the outer edges of the outer string pieces shall be five and a half feet apart, and each to be at equal distances from the centre of the plank; the distance between the outer and inner string pieces to be six inches. The plank must have a firm bearing on the string pieces.

The outer end of the plank should be one inch lower than the end of the centre of the road. The stringers are to rest firmly on the earth their entire length. Particular attention must be paid to having the earth well packed around the stringers, so that although the plank are to rest firmly on them, they must also rest equally firm on the well packed earth between them. The plank are to be laid on the right hand side of the road-bed, when ascending a hill, and on the left when descending. The ends of the plank are to project alternately, one beyond the other three inches. After the plank are laid, the road shall be so graded, that the firmly packed earth at the centre of the road, shall be three inches higher than the inner ends of the plank, and the whole surface of the road to be made smooth and even.

* * * * * * *

To these are added certain suggestions in reference to a particular section, which is rendered difficult, probably by the wet or muddy nature of the soil. The suggestions are as follows:

The grading in the section of country near Grindstone, will require more care than at any other point on the line, from the nature of the soil. Our opinion is that after the road-bed is raised above the general level of the ground—say at least 18 inches, that there should be a coating of 3 inches of sand put on the dirt-track. This *must* be done on the hill side. A small quantity of gravel thrown at the inner ends of the plank, will be of very great advantage to the road through this section, which will prevent the wheels from cutting the dirt track near the ends of the plank.

Shocking Affair at Sacramento.

Seduction—Attempted Murder—The Marriage and Death of the Seducer.

An unusual excitement was created on the 12th of January by an occurrence at the station-house, in which a man by the name of John Q. Adams received a dangerous wound from a pistol, in the hands of a lady whose daughter he is charged with having abducted and ruined.

The circumstances of the case are briefly stated: About two months since, the mother with her daughter, left Philadelphia, to join her husband in this country. Adams, who had known the family at home, travelled most, if not all the way to San Francisco with them, arriving in the Monumental City, several weeks since. On the Isthmus and during the passage up, he succeeded in making an impression upon the girl, who is but seventeen years of age, and a week ago induced her to leave with him for this city, where they have stopped at the Sutter Hotel and the Queen City, registered as man and wife.

The mother, who came up on Wednesday, discovered their whereabouts, yesterday, went to the Queen City and encountered her daughter. The incidents of the meeting were such as would naturally transpire between a fond parent and her child, separated under such painful circumstances. The guilty cause of their affliction avoided them, but was taken in custody by the police. At three o'clock, the mother, a woman of unusual intellect and strength of purpose, proceeded to the station-house, and having obtained an entrance, on the request to speak a few words with the prisoner, found him sitting in the ante-room in company with an officer.

Approaching him, she asked if he intended to marry her daughter, and receiving an unsatisfactory response, drew a pistol and discharged it, the ball entering his right side, near the tenth rib, and lodging probably in the abdomen.

She was prevented from repeating the shot by the interference of the police, and left the scene. Indignation against him who had driven a mother to such a desperate revenge reached a high pitch, but no further demonstration was made, the man being considered dangerously wounded. He was soon after conveyed on a litter to the Orleans Hotel, and medical assistance rendered.

Adams is said to have lived in the country since 1840. He is also reported to be a married man with several children. We are informed that the father of the girl left California to bring out his family not two months ago, and passed his wife and daughter on the way.

The mother was induced to the desperate act from the knowledge that there was no law here to redress the wrongs inflicted upon her only and dearly loved child.—*Sacramento Transcript, 13th ult.*

From the Sacramento Union, we extract the following:

THE END OF THE SEDUCER.—Married at the Orleans House, last evening, at 9 o'clock, by Justice J. S. Mitchell, John Quincy Adams to Miss Emily Bond. Mr. Adams expired immediately after the ceremony was performed. He was informed early in the evening that he could not survive, and was requested to make all the reparation in his power, which he not only consented to do, but seemed earnestly desirous of at once marrying the girl whom he had so grievously wronged.

The mother was present and gave her consent to the marriage. The groom had scarcely clasped his bride to his bosom, ere his spirit winged its flight from earth. The attending physician states that the intense mental excitement under which he was laboring, hastened his death—that if his mind had remained calm, he would probably have survived until morning.

The reports that have been in circulation relative to Adams having been previously married, are entirely unfounded.

Murder most Horrible—A Fiend in Human Shape.

The Pottsville (Pa.) Journal says, a shocking murder was committed by a man named Cavenaugh, at Patterson's Saw Mill, near Minersville, in Schuylkill county, on Tuesday night last. The circumstances of this horrible affair were as follows: Cavenaugh became jealous of his wife. Having quarrelled with her on Tuesday night, he took one of their children, a fine boy of about three years old, the fruit of her faithlessness, as he charges, for the purpose of killing it. *He forced its feet into a blazing fire on the hearth*—his wife remonstrating and using her best efforts to seize the boy, he stabbed her several times, then placed the child's head in the fire and burned it to death! The woman fled to a neighbor's, who procured the assistance of a constable from Minersville, and immediately proceeded to arrest Cavenaugh.

On approaching the door, they found it closed, and Cavenaugh, on the inside, refused to admit them. On breaking it open, they discovered him perfectly naked, and the dead child in bed beside another living one, where he had placed it. He made no resistance—they accordingly took him before a Justice of the Peace in Minersville, who committed him for trial and was forthwith taken to Orwigsburg.

He is about 25 years of age—has been married for 6 years, and has several children.

The woman, by our last news, still lingers.

Horrible Murder in Mississippi.

A Memphis paper gives the following particulars of the murder of a Mr. Watkins by three of his negroes:

We have just received the particulars of one of the most horrible tragedies it has ever been our duty to chronicle. It seems that three of the negroes of Mr. John D. Watkins, who resided in the eastern part of DeSoto County, and near the line of Marshall, and not far from Byhalia in the latter county, formed a design, last week, of murdering their master on his return from this city, where he was then absent on business. They expected him to return home in the night of Thursday last, and intended to waylay him before he reached the house and effect their hellish purpose. Contrary to their expectations, Mr. W. arrived before nightfall and thus momentarily thwarted the infamous plot. On Friday morning, however, on his going out to a clearing where they were at work, they attacked him with axes, breaking his skull at every stroke, and causing instant death. After perpetrating the horrid deed, they felled a tree across the dead body, and reported that their master had been accidently killed by its falling. They also built a brush fire over the spot where the murder was committed, in order to consume the blood which flowed from his wounds. But before the interment of the body the suspicions of the community were aroused, and, on examination, it was found that the wounds had been inflicted by an axe. The negroes and two men a woman were arrested, and, on being questioned, confessed the whole story of their diabolical guilt, as above related. On Sunday evening following the exasperated citizens met together and meted out to the two men that swift retribution which passion, not reason dictates, and which so atrocious a crime only could palliate, hardly, justify—They were taken to the place of the murder and hung to the nearest tree. The woman (who assisted in burning out the gory traces of the foul deed) was only saved from the like fate by the fact that she was *enciente.*

A Bird Seeking a Lodging.

During a cold storm, at a late hour, a small bird knocked for admittance at a window of a hotel which happened to be illuminated by the light within. The occupant supposing the noise to be the pattering of hail against the pane, gave it no attention.—Presently the rapping commenced again, when the window was opened and in flew the little creature, apparently delighted to get into comfortable quarters, and confident of shelter and safety. After coursing about the room as if to bathe itself in the warm air, it quietly selected its place, and reposing its head under its wing, went to sleep. It is difficult to say which of the occupants of the same apartment felt better satisfied with themselves or slept more peacefully through the night. As the day broke the bird gave grateful acknowledgments to the protector of us all, in a song, which for so tiny a boy and a stranger, was remarkably loud and extatic.—It was nearly famished, and ate and drank with an enviable appetite for its breakfast.—Being now able to take care of itself, and not choosing to be dependant longer on charity, the little fellow insisted on being released; the window was opened and out he flew, to share his fortune with his tribe, thanking his friend as well as he could for his hospitality.

FOR THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

The Mount Prospect Perpetual Abstinence Society of Chester District, and Invincible Cold Water Army, No. 1, will meet at the School House, near Amos Nunnery's, Esq., on Tuesday, 9th of March. The citizens of the neighborhood are most respectfully invited to come out and hear what can be said in favor of the temperance reform. The Society will be addressed by PHILLIP S. WHITE, Esq. The Beaver Dam Division of Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to meet with us on that occasion. We would also respectfully invite the Cedar Shoal Band of Music to be with us.

HUGH SIMPSON, Secretary.

FOR THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

The Horn of the Rail Road Car.

The horn! the horn! at early morn;
I hear it coming afar,
It has blown a blast, and is coming fast,
The horn of the Railroad car!

The passenger train; with might and main,
Brings the mail bags to our door,
And the news they bring of saint and king
Are tales unheard before.

From France they tell, how democracy fell
By intrigue of the Russian Czar!
And Hungary flies, in black disguise
Prostrate by the Austrian War.

From England too, we have something new,
For the stepmother *pets* the child,
But the babe has grown, to *stand alone*
And the boy is coy and wild;

Now "kith ad kin" are coming in,
And we welcome, *one* and all!
Both rich and poor will find a door
Wide open to great and small.

But while we would give them a place to live,
Secure from oppressions rod,
We have nothing to do with the kingly crew,
The accursed of man, and God!

Our own, is our own, and we live at home,
Nor mingle with Europe's quarrels,
Let them fight or fly; they may live or die,
We wont be their *serfs* nor *earls*.

But those that come, to make this their home,
Will find an asylum here!
And in peace or war; will take a share
To such our coast is clear!

Then blow the horn, at early morn,
The horn of the Railroad car,
There is room in the West, for every guest,
Who came with the great Magyar.

And long may it be, to the brave and free,
A refuge and a home!
To these we say, come, come away,
For each patriot bids you come.

M. B. J.

MARRIED

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. WM. KELL, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph Hetherington—all of York.

Whilst they on life's ocean wave sail,
Wafted by love's unceasing gale,
Why then do others dare delay;
She reigns with universal sway.

The Cotton Markets.

CHESTER, Feb. 25.

Our market is active at prices ranging from 6 a 7¼.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 23.

The Cambria's accounts, made public this morning, had but little effect on the market, although they are regarded as somewhat unfavorable. Sales to-day 86 bales, at 6¾ to 7¼ cents.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

One thousand bales Cotton were sold to-day, at prices varying from 6¾ to 8¼ cents.

Wanted.

AN industrious and sober married man, of small family, to work with and superintend four or five hands for the ensuing year. Liberal wages will be given.

DANIL. McAILLEY.

Dec. 24

Buckwheat and Rice Flour.

A SUPERIOR article just received and for sale by

JNO. McKEE.

Dec. 24

THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Further by the Canada.

The very latest European Intelligence.

The Canada arrived at New York on the morning of Wednesday. She brings 41 passengers. She encountered a succession of strong head winds. The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult. from Rio. Cowes on the 28th at 10 o'clock, P. M. The steamship Glasgow would be able to proceed on her voyage without unshipping her cargo.

Liverpool Jan. 31st, 2 P. M.—There is rather more Cotton offering to-day and prices are hardly so stiff as yesterday. The sales are limited to 8000 bales. Six thousand bales of American were sold at 4 1-4 a 5 1-2d. There has been hardly a transaction in breadstuffs to-day, holders insisting on extreme rates.

State of Trade.—In Manchester and the other manufacturing districts, trade continues very healthy, and although there has been an increased business at Liverpool in the raw material, it does not seem to have produced a corresponding influence in cloths and yarns, prices of which are lower, but very firm for both.

England.—The extent of the recent gold discoveries in Australia have induced serious propositions for the establishment of a mint in that distant colony.

The demand for freight and passage to Australia had increased in some degree since the recent acts. The parties going out chiefly consist of the laboring classes.

Capt. Penny has again volunteered his services for a new Arctic expedition, but the Admiralty do not seem inclined to avail themselves of his services. It is said that Capt. Penny will have an expedition fitted out for him by private subscription.

The Marquis of Normandy has resigned the appointment of British Ambassador at Paris. Lord Cowley, Minister at Frankfort, is to succeed him.

The British holders of the State bonds of Texas are very indignant at the proposal of the Governor, that the State reduce the amount of the next sum paid by the original bond holders.

The strike among the machinists and operative engineers still continues, the efforts towards a reconciliation having failed. Most of the large establishments remain closed.

The excitement in England regarding the threatened invasion by Napoleon had subsided, and various other reasons were assigned for their military preparations.

The great event which now attracts the attention of the people is the contemplated opening of Parliament on February, 2d.

France.—The internal condition of France continued to be agitated by Anti-Orleanists decrees, and the public reprobation of these measures was as loudly expressed as the reign of terror permitted. The Constitutionel of the 27th announced, that in consequence of the defection of his friends, and the shock sustained by the public mind, by reason of these decrees, the President had resolved to submit them for ratification to the Senate and Assembly. The Patrie of the 29th, however, denies the statement upon government authority, and upon the same day the former Journal was placed under censorship for the article.

It was represented in some quarters that although the President would not rescind or modify the decrees he had promised an indemnity to the Orleans family, but the prevalent belief was that the decrees would never be executed to the extent threatened. The testamentary executors of Louis Philippe have issued an opinion signed by the most eminent members of the bar, declaring the decrees illegal.

The Moniteur of the 29th publishes M. Fould's financial expose, showing an estimated deficit of the year of 20,000,000 francs—which was considered satisfactory on the Bourse. M. Fould has refused to return to his office, unless extensive modifications of the Orleans decrees are conceded.

M. de Morny likewise refused, without a material change of policy.

M. Dupin's resignation did not seem to surprise the President; but none of the journals were permitted to publish it.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte had been nominated as President of the Senate, and M. Maynard, a Senator, as 1st Vice President.

The President of the six sections of the Council have also been appointed.

The President is said to have claimed 36,000 francs from the Neopolitan Government, as indemnity for the confiscated property of Murat.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris dated the 30th says that the Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects directing them to set at liberty such of the political prisoners as can be liberated without danger to society. M. Deschanel, one of the Regents of th University, is in exile.

Louis Napoleon's Marriage.

For some time before the late *coup d' etat* communications had been going on between the President and Queen Christina of Spain, with a view to a marriage between himself and one of the daughters of Her Majesty by her second husband, Munos; and if we are not misinformed, some pecuniary advances had actually preceded this matrimonial contract.—However this may be, the negotiation has now been broken off, the money repaid, and the Elect of the 20th December now looks for a consort among the legitimate issue of the crowned heads of Europe.

The Court to which the attention of Louis Napoleon has been naturally directed is that of Sweden, for the Queen of Sweden is a daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, married to King Oscar, the son of Bernadotte, and their daughter, the Princess Charlotte Eugene, of Sweden, is said to be the object of this proposal. We do not profess to be initiated in the secrets of the Tuileries, and we always receive with some suspicion reports which are so plausible as to suggest themselves readily to the imagination. But we have grounds for believing that, in this instance, the negotiation is actually on foot; and certainly it would be difficult for Louis Napoleon to contract a more suitable marriage.

The princess is in her twenty-second year, and may be considered to be French in descent from both father and mother. She owes her rank to the sole survivor of the imperial fortunes, who preserved his throne at the expense of allegiance to the French Empire; and if the pretensions of the Imperial dynasty are to be revived in our generation, it would be no more than poetical justice that they should be represented by the descendants of the repudiated Josephine. Politics are not often governed, however, by such romantic considerations, and in relating this story as it reaches us we await its further confirmation. It has at least the merit of affording some little variety to the dreary and revolting records of oppression and arbitrary power which heap increasing burdens day by day upon every intelligent profession and every independent class in the French nation; and we shall welcome the marriage of Louis Napoleon if it induces him to give moderation and stability to his Government instead of maintaining its revolutionary character by domestic prescriptions and by foreign aggression.—*London Times.*

Invasion of England by France.—The late news from England, in relation to a probable war between that country and France is the subject of general remark. The New York Commercial Advertiser, in referring to the military movements in England, says:—

"We do not think that any of these movements in England have any special reference to France, or originate in any fear of rupture with her. It is more probable, we conceive, that Great Britain has resolved to give a strong negative answer to Russia and Austria, which powers have more than once almost demanded that England shall no longer be a refuge for political offenders; and is disposed to show those despotisms that she is quite prepared to stand by her refusal to comply with the demand."

In confirmation of this idea the London Standard and the United Service Gazette state that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to reduce the army, by abolishing the system of proscription.

☞ Physicians prescribe Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of Consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as Cough, Colds, &c., &c., when the Lungs are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at

J. A. REEDY'S,
Chester Drug Store.

See advertisement in another column.

Another Scientific Wonder!
Important to Dyspeptics.

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Commissioner's Sale.

Maria Goore, & B. F. Withers & Wife, R. C. Withers *vs.* Mary Ellen Goore & Lawson D. Goore. } IN EQUITY. *Bill for Partition.*

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will expose to public sale, at Chester Court House, on Monday, 29th of March next, the tract of land belonging to the estate of Joshua D. Goore, dec'd., situated about one-half mile from Chesterville, and lying on both sides of the Railroad, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less. The quarter part of the said tract of land is woodland, and well timbered, and much of it well suited for building lots.

TERMS.—Cash enough to pay costs, the balance of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale, secured by bonds and good personal security.

JAS. HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

Feb. 25 8-5t

Planters Bank of Fairfield S. C.

BOOKS for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of "the Planters Bank of Fairfield, South Carolina," will be opened at Chester by the undersigned, Commissioners, on the first Monday in April next, and day following, from the hours of ten o'clock, a. m., until 2 o'clock, p. m., on each day. The capital stock of the Bank will be divided into twelve thousand shares of Twenty-five Dollars each, and Five Dollars in specie, or the bills of specie paying Banks of this State will be required to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

JOHN A. BRADLEY,
JOHN DUNOVANT, Jr.,
JAS. HEMPHILL,
Commissioners.

Feb. 25 8-tf

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

JUST received direction from Dr. O. C. Ruff, (former partner in the firm of Reedy & Ruff) to place the Notes and Accounts of Reedy & Ruff, in the hands of an Attorney for collection. All those who know themselves indebted to the firm of Reedy & Ruff, either by Note or Book account, will find them in the hands of Wm. A. Walker, Esq. Please call before return day.

J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 25 8-tf

Final Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the 12th Section of the amended Charter, passed in the year 1848, the President and Directors of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company, will offer for sale at Chester Court House on the first Monday in April next 75 shares of stock in the said Company.

Stockholders in arrears are especially requested to attend to this notice.

E. G. PALMER, President.

Feb. 25 5-t

Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder. at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in March next, a valuable tract of Land, containing 300 acres, bounded by lands of Wm. Cornwell, Mrs. N. Mobley, Mrs. E. Carter, Mrs. S. Rhoden and Eli Harden. There is 60 acres of first rate bottom land, and also 75 acres of well timbered woodland. Possession will be given on the day of sale.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN C. LIPFORD.

Feb. 25 8-1t

Just Received.

1,000 Bushels of Corn.
400 bushels Seed Oats.

A Lot of Bacon and Leaf Lard, together with an extensive stock of Groceries generally. To be sold low for Cash.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 25 8-tf

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chester District, that he is erecting a Shop near Rich Hill, where he intends carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS

in its various branches. He would respectfully invite persons wishing to purchase Furniture to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. As his work heretofore has given satisfaction, he will endeavor for the future to suit the taste of those who may favor him with a call.

HUGH SIMPSON, Sen'r.

Feb. 11 1mo

SEED OATS.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

WAGON—HARNESS.

FOR sale, cheap

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

THOSE in want of a pure article of SUGAR, will please call on

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

A Negro Woman to Hire

FOR the ensuing year, belonging to Julius Mills, apply to

JAMES PAGAN.

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

JAMES F. WHERRY, having applied for Letters of Administration, on the estate of Wm. Neely, dec'd., the same will be granted him on the 5th February, if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

Feb. 25 8-1t

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John W. Weir, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate, are required to present them established according to law.

THOS. W. ROBINSON,
Administrator.

Feb. 7, 1852. 6-3t

RECEIVED by WYLIE & MOFFATT, 10 Barrels Irish Potatoes.

Feb. 25 8-2t

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Green	℔ bush	75	@ 1.0
Dried	"	—	@ —
BAGGING, Dundee	℔ yard	13	@ 15
Gunny		16	@ 17
BALE ROPE	℔ lb	9	@ 11
BACON, Hams	"	13	@ 15
Sides	"	13	@ 15
BUTTER, Country	"	10	@ 12½
BEESWAX	"	—	@ 20
CHEESE	"	11	@ 15
COFFEE, Rio	"	9	@ 11
Java	"	15	@ 17
FLOUR, Country	℔ bbl.	—	@ 6.00
Northern	"	—	@ —
GRAIN, Corn	℔ bushel.	90	@ 1.00
Oats	"	50	@ 60
Wheat	"	—	@ 1.00
Peas	"	—	@ 75
LARD	℔ lb	13	@ 15
MOLASSES, W. India	℔ gal.	35	@ 40
N. Orleans	"	40	@ 45
PEACHES, peeled	℔ bush.	—	@ —
unpeeled	"	—	@ —
RICE	"	3 50	@ 4 00
SUGARS, Loaf	℔ lb	12	@ 15
Crushed	"	—	@ 12
Porto Rico	"	7	@ 10
N. Orleans	"	7	@ 11
N. O Refined	"	11	@ 12½
SALT	℔ Sack	1.60	@ 1.75
SHOT	℔ lb	8	@ 10
MACKEREL, No. 1	bbl.	15	@ 16
No. 2	"	13	@ 14
No. 3	"	10	@ 12½
MEAL, Corn	℔ bush	—	@ 1.00
TALLOW	℔ lb	10	@ 12½
EGGS	℔ doz.	10	@ 12
FOWLS	℔ pair	20	@ 25
CABBAGE, (heads)		5	@ 8
POTATOES, Sweet	℔ bush	62	@ 75
Irish	"	75	@ 1.00

MAIL HOURS.

THE Columbia, Yorkville and Charlotte Mails will hereafter be closed regularly at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Post Office, Chester C. H., Jan. 21.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE............**Chester, C. H.**

SOUTHERN MAIL—C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at........12 M.
Departs daily, Sundays excepted, by........12½ P. M.

YORKVILLE MAIL—Coach.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at...11 A. M.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.. 1 P. M.

CHARLOTTE MAIL—Hack.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at night.
Departs Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at.... 1 P. M.

UNION MAIL—Coach.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at...12 M.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.. 1 P. M.

LANCASTER MAIL—Horse.

Arrives every Saturday, at.................. 9 P. M.
Departs every Wednesday, at................ 8 A. M.

PINCKNEYVILLE MAIL—Horse.

Departs every Friday, at.................... 5 A. M.
Returns same day, at........................ 5 P. M.

HAZLEWOOD MAIL—Horse.

Departs every Friday, at.................... 5 A. M.
Returns same day, at........................ 5 P. M.

The Southern, Yorkville, Charlotte and Union mails, will be closed on the days of departure, regularly at 10 A. M.

The Lancaster, Pinckneyville and Hazlewood mails, are closed at 9 p. m. on the night previous to their departure.

All transient newspapers sent are required to be *prepaid*, otherwise they are not mailed.

All persons who receive newspapers and other periodicals, will observe, that the law requires the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance*.

WILLIAM WALKER.
Post Master.

Feb. 1852

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5-tf

FINAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber having located his Shop in the country, would notify all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that he will meet them at Chester C. H., on the first Monday in March next, when he hopes a final settlement of their respective dues will take place. All those who do not avail themselves of this timely notice, may expect to find their Notes and Accounts, in the hands of an officer. The subscriber is himself indebted, and must have money to meet his demands.

W. A. KENNEDY.

N. B. The subscriber still continues to carry on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING business, and feels fully prepared to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. His shop may be found about 8 miles North of Chester Court House, at or near the first Turn Out on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road.

Dry Hides, and Grain of all descriptions taken in payment for work.

Two Apprentices to the above business will be taken, and a good part done by them.

W. A. KENNEDY.

Feb. 18 7-td

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of J. D. Goore, deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly attested; and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

MARIA GOORE,
B. F. WITHERS. } Adm'rs.

Feb. 11, 1852. 6-2t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Spencer & Nancy, his Wife *vs.* Stephen Keenan, *et al.* } Bill for Partition and Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Mitchell Keenan, George Rainey and Mary Rainey, his wife, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion of Witherspoon, Complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the said defendants do appear, and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complainant, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

Feb. 18 7-3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

JAMES GRAHAM, having applied for Letters of Administratien on the estate of Robert E. Robinson, the same will be granted him on the 27th instant, if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

Feb. 18 7-2t

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint.

A Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

SHURLEY'S INSTITUTE.

THREE MILES WEST OF WINNSBORO'.

J. R. SHURLEY, Principal.

THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the first Monday in January inst. Scholastic year, eleven months, (two weeks recess excepted) divided into two equal sessions.

Tuition and Board, including bedding, fuel and lights, per scholastic year, $130, half paid in advance, or $140 paid at the end of the year. Washing $1.00 per month. French, Elocution and Chemistry, each, $10 extra. Firewood for school room, 50 cents per session. Each Student will furnish his own sheets, pillow-slips, bed-spread and toilet. Tuition of day scholars will be from $20 to $40 per year. Students will be received at any time and charged only from time of entrance, but no deduction will be made for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

The Institute is now furnished with a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, and everything necessary to aid in imparting thoroughness of instruction. It is located in a healthy region, and in an enlightened neighborhood, pervaded by a decidedly moral influence.

A course of Lectures on Astronomy, Electricity, and Electro Magnetism, will be given by the Principal during the year.

The lectures on Astronomy will be accompanied with the exhibitions of the Phantasmagoria Lanterns, by means of which the motion of the Planets will be satisfactorily accounted for. The principles of Electricity and Electro-magnetism will be exhibited by Apparatus.

The Assistant Teachers will lecture monthly on Literary subjects.

Students and patrons who come on the Charlotte Rail Road, will please call on Mr. J. F. Gamble or Mr. Hendrix, at the Winnsboro' Hotel, and they will be sent out to the Institute free of charge.

Those who come down the Greenville Rail Road, will be brought up from Little River Depot to the Institute free of charge. My carriage will meet them there if they write me word.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted.

I cheerfully add my testimony in behalf of Mr. Shurley's success in preparing young men for College.

W. C. PRESTON,
Ex-President So. Ca. College.

The undersigned feel entire confidence in recommending Mr. Shurley as a competent, laborious and conscientious teacher,

JAMES C. FURMAN, JAS. S. MIMS, P. C. EDWARDS. } Faculty of Furman Theol. Institution.

OTHER REFERENCES.

Rev. W. B. JOHNSON, D.D. | Col. G. LEITNER,
Col. W. SMITH, | WM. SHEDD, Esq.

Jan. 21 3-tf

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, Principal; assisted by Mrs. LEWIS, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss KELLOGG, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDONALD, *Visitor.*

THE scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each: the *first* commencing on the 5th January, and the *second* on the 22d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness free of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

References.—His Excellency, Gov. MEANS, Buckhead; Ex-Gov. RICHARDSON, Sumter; Gen. J. W. CANTEY and SAM'L. SPENCE, Esq., Camden; JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, M. CLINTON, and S. B. EMMONS, Esqrs., Lancaster.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of JOHN M. BEATY, for the ensuing year.

Mr. BEATY is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents and guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the United States.

The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable prices,

S. McALILEY,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24 52-tf

Stallion for Sale.

WILL be sold at Chester C. H., on first Monday in March, a fine young Stallion, sired by the celebrated race horse SAILOR BOY.

SAILOR BOY'S grand sire, the renowned Sir Charles, was the best son of Old Sir Archie. By the dam's side he is from Marshall, imported Spread Eagle, imported Shark, Bucephalus, &c. SAILOR BOY has made some of the best time in racing on record, which can be seen by reference to the Sporting Journals, from 1836 to 1840.

The Colt now offered for sale, is a beautiful dark bay, black legs, mane and tail—is three years old and full fifteen hands high. He is in color, form and action, almost a perfect picture of the old horse.

TERMS.—CASH.

J. A. WALKER.

Feb. 11 6-td

*** Spartan, Newberry Sentinel and Camden Journal, will copy until day of sale, and forward bills to this office.

FIRE!

THE Notes, &c., of the subscriber can be found for the present with William D. Henry, Esq. *All those* remaining unpaid by next *Return Day*, will be passed into the hands of James Hemphill, Esq., *who will bring suit without fail.*

HORACE B. HALL.

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 11 6-td

Administrator's Notice.

BY order of Peter Wylie, Judge of Court o Ordinary, I will expose to public sale at the Court House on the 1st Monday in March next, three shares of stock in the Charlotte & Ssuth Carolina Railroad, belonging to the estate of Samuel Keenan, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until January next, with interest from day of sale, with Note and approved sureties.

S. KEENAN, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 18 7-td

SEED RYE.

A QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just received, and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Swedish Iron & Moulds.

A LARGE LOT, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb 4

Take Notice.

ANY person holding a Note, given by me to Ellis Land, for the sum of $500, will present the same to the subscriber for payment.

FRANCIS NELSON.

Feb. 18 7-3t

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

JUST received and for sale. ALSO:—Phosphate of Soda.

J. A. REEDY.

Livery and Sale Stable.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the travelling public, that we have opened a

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

at which they can be accommodated with Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, to any point they may wish to go.

We would also say, Stock Drovers can have good lots for Stock, and Provender at as low a rate as can be afforded.

Horses kept at the usual rates by the day, week, month or year.

The Stables are those known as Robinson's.

Persons stopping at either of the Hotels will find a servant in readiness to show the Stables.

C J. PRIDE,
R. MORRISON.

Dec. 24 6m

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad

FROM and after to-day, 30th instant, the Passenger Train will leave Columbia daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m., and *Chesterville* at ½ 12 m.

From Chesterville there is a tri-weekly line of stages to. Yorkville and Charlotte, leaving Chesterville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on the arrival of the Train.

All freight and extra baggage by Passenger Train must be prepaid.

The Freight Trains leave each end of the road daily, except Sundays.

WM. M. STOCKTON,
Chief Engineer.

Oct. 8 41-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us by Note or Book Account, will please bear in mind that Carriage Makers are not Camelions *to live on the atmosphere or promises.* We have obligations to meet which must be met, or our credit injured; and if our patrons and friends do not come forth with the needful, we must act on the old adage regardless of persons. "*SELF PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE*"

HOLST & HOWERTON.

Jan. 7 1-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., are hereby notified that unless payment is made before the 20th of February next, their several Notes and Accounts will be forthwith placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without any respect to persons.

JOHN A. BRADLEY,
W. M. McDONALD,
Survivors.

Jan. 21 3-5t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

James Heath, *vs.* John G. Bishop, *et al.* } *Petition to have funds paid over.*

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of John G. Bishop, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands on oath before the Commissioner at his office, on or before the first day of June next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

Jan. 7 1-3m

Rail Road Stock for Sale.

BY Permission of Peter Wylie, Ordinary, we will sell at public outcry at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in March next, (Sale Day)

Seven Shares in the S. C. Railroad,

in favor of Eli Cornwell, Sr., dec'd. They will be sold on a credit to the first of January next, interest from day of sale.

ELIJAH CORNWELL,
JESSE CORNWELL,
Ad'mrs.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5-4t

To Mechanics.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for the building of a Dam and Saw Mill on Sandy River, at the Shallow Ford. The Dam is about 100 feet long and nine feet high. A rafter Dam, filled in with rock, will be preferred.

Any person wishing to contract for the work will address the subscriber at Chester C. H.

SAM'L. M'ALILEY.

Jan. 21 3-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection. They will call on him and make payment without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21 3-tf

JUST received by WYLIE & MOFFATT, a Fresh supply of Thorburn's celebrated Garden Seeds.

Feb. 18 7-2t

RECEIVED by WYLIE & MOFFATT, 10,000 lbs. Iron and Shovel Moulds, of all sizes and qualities.

Feb. 18 7-2t

RECEIVED by WYLIE & MOFFATT, 7,000 lbs. best Philadelphia made Nails—all sizes.

Feb. 18 7-2t

RECEIVED by WYLIE & MOFFATT, 1,000 lbs. Tallow.

Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Corn Mills.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Corn, Bacon and Lard,

WILL be constantly kept at the very lowest price by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

A LARGE LOT OF **Cheese, Mackerel, and Baltimore Flour,** for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Irish Potatoes, Dried Fruit, Beeswax and Tallow.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

A Large Lot of Florida Syrup.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Southern Nails.

AT reduced prices by the quantity. Apply to

HENRY & HERNDON.

Tallow!

300 Pounds choice Tallow, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO.

50 BBLS. *superfine* Flour for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Dec. 24

Garden Seeds.

FRESH & GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS for sale at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 4, 1852.

Negro for Sale.

I WILL sell at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in March, a valuable Negro Boy—aged about 10 years.

TERMS.—CASH.

J. A. WALKER.

Feb. 11 6-td

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by WM. M. McDONALD, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,

in the best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS

can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.

Jan. 7 1-tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE subscriber will attend on the following days at the following places to receive the Returns and Taxes for the year, 1851, viz:

Rich Hill, on Monday, 16th of February.
Cherry's Store, on Tuesday, 17th of February.
Gaston's Store, on Wednesday, 18th of Feb'ry.
Republican, on Thursday, 19th of February.
Fishing Creek Church, on Friday, 20th of Feb.
Torbit's Store, on Saturday, 21st of February.
Robertson's, on Monday, 23rd of February.
Rossville, on Tuesday, 24th of February.
Caldwell's, on Wednesday, 25th of February.
McKeown's, on Thursday, 26th of February.
DeBardeleben's, on Friday 27th of February.
Boyd's Store, on Saturday, 28th of February.
Minter's, on Monday, 1st of March.
McCreight's on Tuesday, 2nd of March.
Baton Rouge, on Wednesday, 3rd of March.
Estes' Store, on Thursday, 4th of March.
Crosby's Store, on Friday, 5th of March.

After having attended these places, I will attend regularly at Chester C. H.. every Monday and Friday until the first of May, when the books will be closed.

JAMES A. THOMAS,
Tax Collector for C. D.

Jan. 21, 1852. 3-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore known as W. M. Nicholson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. M. NICHOLSON.
JNO. R. NICHOLSON.

Dec. 10

It is hoped that persons indebted will be punctual in making settlements. The business will be conducted and closed at the old stand, where a great variety of goods may be found selling at cost by

W. M. NICHOLSON.

FINAL NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the late firm of LITLE & WALKER, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of W. A. WALKER, Esq., where they have been placed for *immediate* collection, without respect to persons.

JOHN W. WALKER.

Dec. 17. 51-tf

Cash Advancements

WILL be made on Produce left in our care to be shipped to Charleston and sold by Commission Merchants, of long experience in business, and of undoubted integrity. Persons who desire to send their Cotton or other Produce, may rely on having their business done in a satisfactory manner.

HENRY & HERNDON

Oct. 29 44-tf

Books! Books!! Books!!!
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

ELIZABETHIAN Album; fine gilt edition.
Album of Pearls " "
Dictionary of Poetical Quotations "
Moore's Poetical Works.
Burn's " "
Shakespeare's Works.
Sears' Wonders of the World.
" Bible Biography.
Father's Present.
Mother's "

For sale by

J. McKEE.

Dec 24 44-tf

A New Southern Enterprise.
Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend,

A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and

EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN,

solicits examination and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, FOUR ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS each week.

Terms, $2 per annum; address,

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Theodore Randell, will present them for payment by the first of March next, properly attested.

SAMUEL J. RANDELL,
Administrator.

Jan. 7 1-0t

Estate Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Rev. Warren Flenniken, dec'd., previous to his death, are hereby notified to make payment, or renew their notes with good sureties to my Attorney, James Hemphill, Esq., according to the directions of the will; and those having demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them properly proved to my said Attorney.

JANE H. FLENNIKEN,
Executrix.

Jan. 28 4-4t

MONEY! MONEY!!

THOSE persons indebted to me by Note or Account are hereby notified that my necessities require me to have money; and unless they pay early, I will *force* collections, This notice is given in earnest. and those who disregard it will soon find it out.

E. J. WEST.

Dec. 17, 51-tf.

REEDER & DE SAUSSURE,

Factorage & Commission Business

ADGER'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OSWELL REEDER. JOHN B. DE SAUSSURE.

Attend to Selling of Cotton, Rice, and other Country Produce.

Orders filled, and goods selected with care and attention.

Feb. 11 6-2m

Look Out.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or book account for Groceries last year, are hereby informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Business Cards.

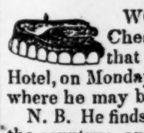
DR. STRINGFELLOW

WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.

Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.
Dr. J. T. WALKER



WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT.

SKY LIGHT
DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes

ROOMS ON-MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 16-tf

J. A. WILLIAMSON,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,

CHESTER, S. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Districts of Chester, York, Lancaster or Fairfield.

☞ Office adjoining the one occupied by MATTHEW WILLIAMS, Esq.

July 30 81-tf

JACKSON & MELTON,

(John B. Jackson.........C. Davis Melton.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of LAW, for the District of YORK.

☞ OFFICE, one door North of Goore's Hotel

Yorkville, Nov. 23 51—tf

F. E. Fraser,

Factor, Commission Merchant

AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Southern Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina.

Nov. 30 1-tf

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN.
Factor,

No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c

REFERENCES:

Charleston.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, J. R. Bates.

Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.

Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chandler, French & Co., Wm. S. Townsend & Co.

Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, J. F. Demoville.

July 16 29-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Richardson and Blanding Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Boatwright & Janney, PROPRIETORS. **Wm. D. Harris,** ASSISTANT.

O'Hanlon's Omnibus will be in readiness at the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers to this House, (or to any point desired,) where they will find good accommodation and kind attention.

Dec 24

J. A. REEDY

IS now in receipt of his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Extracts, Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Window Glass and Glassware.

——ALSO:——

A general assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c.

All of which have been carefully selected in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Call at the *Chester Drug Store.*

Sept 10 37-tf

COD LIVER OIL.

RUSHTON, CLARK & Co's., celebrated Cod Liver Oil—also, A. B. & D. Sands. If not genuine the money will be refunded. For sale by

J. A. REEDY.

PRESTON'S PORTABLE LEMONADE.

A GOOD substitute for the fresh Lemons.

J. A. REEDY.

Corn Starch.

AN excellent article, either for table use or the Laundry. For sale by

J. A. REEDY.

3000 lbs. pure White Lead. Also:—Putty, Window Glass, and Paint Brushes, for sale at the lowest prices.

J. A. REEDY.

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon or bottle, cheap.

J. A. REEDY

Olive Oil.

OLIVE OIL of best quality, in Bottles and Florence Flasks—warranted pure.

——ALSO:——

Sweet Oil or Draft, in any quantity, for Mechanics use. Call and see. For sale by

J. A. REEDY.

Iron! Iron!!

5000 LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts and sizes, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Lard!

A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Now is the Time!

THE subscribers being desirous of reducing their present Stock of Goods as much as possible, before purchasing their fall supply offer their stock at greatly reduced prices.—And for cash, purchasers can get goods almost at their own prices. As Cotton has fallen we are determined to come down in proportion. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock and prices.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

July 23 38-tf

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

A FINE lot of superior quality, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD, MILLS & Co.

Dec. 17, 51-tf.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

From the Farmer and Planter.

SUCCESSFUL CORN PLANTING.

Messrs. Editors:—While I was spending the past summer at Glenn Springs, I had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Col. Kern and Capt. Williams of Walterborough, who informed me that Mr. Burrel Saunders of that parish had, by his skill and attention to agriculture, astonished the planters in that part of the State; they informed me that Mr. Saunders came to that neighborhood as an overseer from Barnwell District, and by industry and economy made a sufficiency to purchase some hands and a plantation. He was told by a respectable citizen that he could not succeed in planting, as the former owner of the plantation had failed to do so, and had to leave the place. Mr. Saunders commenced a system of manuring and rest, and soon convinced his neighbors that there was as much in the management of the man, as there is in the production of the land. His corn crop the first year or two, was from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Afterwards it increased from 20 to 30, and in a few years he raised 40 bushels to the acre. This was doubted by some of the citizens of Walterborough, and a bet was made and the parties went down to Mr. Saunders' plantation and measured his cribs, and it was ascertained that he had exceeded 40 bushels to the acre.—Shortly after I received this information from Col. Kern and Capt. Williams, Mr. Saunders arrived at the Springs, and I availed myself of the first opportunity to make his acquaintance and enquire particularly into his mode of culture. I found him modest, unassuming, with good practical sense, and willing to communicate his plan of planting and cultivation of corn, which I will give in detail, but will state another fact related by the gentleman named above, which will astonish many, viz: Mr. Saunders' present crop will average 60 bushels per acre the present year, and that acres can be selected that will make 100 *bushels per acre.*

Mr. Saunders informed me that his plantation was very level, with a clay sub soil, that he had ditched thoroughly, so that an excess of rain falling would be carried off by the ditches, that he had also dug up the stumps and roots in his corn land, and that he planted corn on the same land every year. He lays off his rows with stakes 4½ feet wide and made them as straight as possible, and all of the same width; that his preparations commenced in February by running a deep furrow in the alley or between the old beds, in that furrow he listed his corn stalks, pea vines and all vegetable matter, (having previously cut down his corn stalks and cut them up in two or three pieces,) he then deposits his manure in the drill, after which he takes a turning plow (Freborn's, No. 10,) and runs a furrow on each side covering up the manure and corn stalks. It remains in this situation until he is ready for planting, which he begins early in March. He then opens the list with the corner of the hoe, (having previously fixed them as straight on the helve as possible,) from one to two feet apart, according to the strength of the land, and then drops his corn into the chop, having previously rubbed it in cold tar and soot—he then takes a turning plow and runs a furrow on each side, taking dirt from the bed to cover the corn. It remains in this situation until it is sprouted about two inches long. He then runs a block that is wide enough to scrape two rows at a time; the block is hollowed in the middle to pass over the old bed and has shafts so that the horse walks between the rows. This operation leaves the list lower than the old bed and the corn remains in this condition until it is three or four inches high. He then runs it round with the turning plow *as close and as shallow as possible*, and even if it should fall down it is not injured if it only has one or two roots, the corn grows equal to the other around it. It remains in this condition eight or ten days, and he then runs close to it with the mould board next to the corn, lapping the earth perfectly around it, so that the grass is perfectly covered. He then lets it remain eight or ten days longer and then runs it round again, taking only half slice from the old bed and making the horse work briskly, which will throw the *dirt to the corn again.* He then takes cotton seed that has not been killed by heating and he drills in the furrow at the rates of 16 bushels per acre, (one furrow to each row,) and then covers them with a block or board and they remain until they have sprouted and in the act of coming up. He then takes a turning plow a size larger and runs round again, *still taking only half slice*, and throwing the dirt as near the corn as possible, and covering up the seed, which prevents them from coming up. The corn remains in this condition eight or ten days longer, and the bed is finished out by running two more furrows, and then the shovel furrows in the middle as deep as possible, which completes the plowing. He usually plants peas about the first of July, between the hills of the corn with hoes, and works them after he pulls the fodder, with the hoe also. Mr. Saunders informed me that he was compelled this year to break the middle, as he found it would get too hard, but usually does not plow his corn but once, and scarcely ever hoes it. Mr. Saunders works 55 hands, large and small, he cultivates 64 acres in corn and 30 acres in potatoes, he also plants 4 acres of long staple cotton to the hand, and some rice for market, and has sold 1200 bushels of corn the present year, and some bacon, and what is more astonishing to me, he only runs six plows, which I consider one of the most important secrets for us to learn. He rests his cotton land every other year, his rows are four and a half feet wide, and in the summer he hauls leaves and lists them in the alley, only taking dirt from the edge to cover them, and then in the winter, lists in the weeds and vegetable matter and draws up with the hoe; he cultivates his cotton mostly with the hoe. His average crop is three bales of long staple cotton to the hand.

T. B. BYRD.

From the Laurensville Herald.

IMPROVING LANDS.

Long before science was drawn to the subject, practical farmers had noticed that land planted for a succession of years with the same crop, failed more and more in its productions, until finally it was exhausted, or as some express it, *tired.* It was also noticed that the same land put under rotation, or shifted from crop to crop in a certain order, retained or improved its fertility. So well is this understood in Europe, where the same fields have been under cultivation for many centuries, that in every part of it some system of rotation is adopted. In England they have 3 years rotation, 4 years rotation, and so on up to 8 years rotation, according to soil and circumstances. No good farmer there thinks of planting the same crop on the same field for two years together. That my meaning may be fully understood, I give the following examples, taken from the British code of agriculture: 1st, a three years rotation, viz—1st year, Potatoes, 2d, Wheat, 3d, Clover, and so on round again—always beginning the rotation with manure. Another example—five years rotation, viz: 1st year, Potatoes, 2d, Wheat, 3d, Grass, 4th, Pasture, 5th, Oats. By these means the fertility of lands in England have been kept up and even greatly increased; and all this too, not as the result of science, but of actual experience. Science, it is true, offers an explanation—it offers several—I have room but for one. Geologists teach that all soils are formed from the disintegration or crumbling of rocks, mixed on the surface with vegetable mould. That this is always going on more or less rapidly, according to circumstances; that at the same time decomposition is also going on, resolving the rocks into their elementary principles; the elements of granite rock for instance—the prevailing rock of the upper country—are pure sand, clay, potash, soda, magnesia, lime and iron. These in varied proportions, are found in all our soils; and all of these are found to some extent in the ashes of plants, and are therefore supposed to be absolutely necessary to their growth and perfection. But plants contain or require these elements in different proportions, some more of one and less of another, &c. From this circumstance it may happen that the soil may contain a sufficiency for one kind of plants, but not for another; yet as the work of decomposition is always going on, while the soil is supporting one plant, the materials may be accumulating from slow decomposition which will support another; and in this way plants may be made to succeed each other in such an order that each may find its proper food. Here is one reason for a rotation of crops. Another is, that one kind exhausts the soil more and another less. A third reason is, that some crops give the soil more vegetable matter to be incorporated with it, than some others. A fourth is, some crops, by the cultivation they require, clean the land of noxious weeds more than others. Nature herself seems fond of a rotation. On our old fields, originally oak forests, we have first broomsedge, then pine, and then green persimmon, &c., and finally oak and hickory again. I noticed in the pine woods above Columbia. the track of the hurricane of 1807 was grown up with oak shrubbery. Again, nature has provided plants suitable for every soil—oak in the up-country, pine in the low country, and coarse grass on the prairies of the West. From these considerations it is evident that different plants require different sorts, and different proportions of the same sort of food. What the farmer has to do is to accommodate his crops to the different conditions of the soil. As I have already stated, this has been attended to in the oldest countries of Europe and some of our Northern States.

But what progress have we of the cotton region made toward an end so desirable? By what rotation can we preserve our lands, and still cultivate our peculiar staple? This is an important enquiry. Farmers, ponder on this subject. Until you have solved this question, you must still witness the gradual exhaustion of your farms. You must still look out for new countries to undergo, in their turn, the same ruinous management. Let us compare one of the examples of rotation given above with our own practice: "1st, Potatoes with manure; 2d, Wheat; 3d, Grass; 4th, pasture; 5th, Oats." What chance for washing away soil is here? How many plowings in five years to expose the soil to the heat of the sun, to the winds and beating rains? Do we wonder that these lands have borne bountiful crops for so many hundred years? And what is our practice? On our fresh and best lands often corn or cotton for five or ten years in succession, without manure; and plowed—exposed to the sun, wind and rains—four or five times each year, to say nothing of the hoeings. Could any country, not enriched by the overflowings of the Nile, stand this ruinous course? Does not our gashed—almost bleeding fields—implore us for own sakes, for the sake of posterity, to forbear?

I have not mentioned the practice of Europe for imitation, but for illustration. They do not suit us. We have peculiar institutions and peculiar staples. We must, by observation and experience, establish a course of our own. This we can do, if we go about it in earnest; but it must be the fruit of long continued experiment and observation.

FRANKLIN.

A WORD TO YOUNG PLANTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Young planters are often discouraged by attempting too much. Young men who have been raised on the plantation with their fathers, when they set out in life, should be contented with a small beginning. If your father works from forty to fifty hands in the field, and sets you off with five or six, be content, for this is a good beginning, and with care and economy you will soon become rich, or, as the saying is, "a good liver."—Don't hire an overseer and give him standing wages, while you ride about. If you do you will soon find that your income will not meet your expenses; but go to work yourself; stay with your hands in the field; don't fret and scold because you do not get along as fast as your neighbors, but encourage your hands and help them to move a log. If it is heavy for five to move, you make the sixth, and all things will go on easy; you will then be happy and contented, and when you walk over your fields you will think, I have done so and so with my own hands, and home will be a little paradise to you. If you live near a post office, and you get three mails a week, and go every time to hear the news and talk politics a while, I can assure you things will go on badly at home. Now, my advice to you is. to take a newspaper, and that a weekly one; send for your paper by a small boy—or, if you do go yourself on some other business, start in the evening, and allow only time to do your business to get home and see your stock fed. By attending to this advice you will be sure to avoid all political disputes with your neighbors which often occur with those who lounge about such places. As I am now on the list with the old planters, I hope I may be excused for offering these remarks to the younger, and hope you will profit thereby.

Useful Receipts.

A correspondent sends us the following receipt, with a request that we give it publicity. Having tested it, he recommends it to the public:

A certain cure for the Cholic and Flux, the Gripe, (from what cause soever,) indigestion, or any other disorder of the stomach. Taken from the London Magazine, of September, 1755, from a receipt, in the hand writing of the late Admiral.

Take myrrh, cochineal, rhubarb, hierarica, of each an ounce, (bruise them that their virtues may be more easily and more perfectly extracted,) and put them into a gallon of double distilled anniseed water, (for want of which French Brandy or Rum may serve,) and after they have laid three days, the liquor is fit for use; but the longer it continues on the drugs the better.

Take the quantity of a small wine-glass in any of the above cases, and if need be (which I never knew an instance of but one, in a most violent fit of cholic) repeat in about half an hour.

DR. POWELL'S MIXTURE.—For the Fistula, Pole Evil, Felons, &c.

Spirits of turpentine, half pint.
Oil of spike, one ounce.
Verdigris, half ounce.
Sulphuric acid, two ounces.

The Sulphuric acid is to be added in very small quantities at a time, and the bottle is to be shaken at every addition. If for a felon, grease the skin and hold the affected parts in the mixture.

TOOTH-ACHE.—It is said that alum and common salt, mixed in equal parts, pulverized, and sprinkled upon cotton, and thus applied to the cavity of the tooth, is an infallible cure for the tooth ache. But if the tooth is not sufficiently decayed to admit the cotton, apply the pulverized mixture alone, and leave it dissolve gradually on the outrageous thing.

ANOTHER.—Two parts of brown sugar, two parts of tar, and one of finely ground black pepper; mix them cold; apply a portion to the affected part. Repeat this occasionally, for a day or two, and a perfect cure will be effected.

DAIRY CONTRIVANCE.—Keep your milk milk in vessels which are very shallow, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that the amount of cream thrown to the surface by a given quantity of milk, is dependant, to a certain extent, on the breadth of surface given to it; shallow vessels, two inches deep, casting nearly as much cream as it would do if its depth were eight inches. A piece of saltpetre, about the size of a hazle nut, dissolved in warm water, and mixed with every gallon of new milk, as soon as strained, not only causes the milk to cast its cream better, but has the effect of removing from it every disagreeable flavor, arising from the herbage of particular pastures; such small addition to the milk is so well known and simple a saline substance, imparting to it also a wholesome character in a dietitic point of view.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—The Boston Traveller notices the death of a child in that city, by convulsions, caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence. Dr. Dewees, in his work on the physical and medical treatment of children, (a book which parents should own,) mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it is that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin." I recollect some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool which it had picked up in creeping around the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blanket, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, causes much suffering—and in considerable quantites is almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death.

'Shocking times!' as the old woman said when the lightning knocked her over the wash tub.

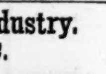
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.
DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE,
IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO., have, and are continually receiving by every arrival, *Choice Goods*, which they are prepared to sell at a small advance on the sterling cost. A look at their *Dress Goods* will well repay the trouble. Their stock of *Hosiery* is large and complete, and in *Prints* many styles will be found not generally kept in their market.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
North West Corner King & Market Streets.
Feb. 11 6-tf

Encourage Home Industry.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish **Hats & Caps** of all qualities of their *Own Manufacture*, at Charleston prices. From a long experience in this branch of manufacturing, we are confident of our ability to make as good Hats and Caps, as any Northern Factory, and sell them as cheap.



As we are desirous of extending the sale of our Hats throughout the State, we will make liberal discount to Merchants.

Call and examine for yourselves at the South Carolina Hat Manufactory.

R. HAWLEY & CO.
Feb. 4 5-3m

Valuable Tract of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation situated on the head waters of Susy Bole, about eight and a half miles from Chester, C. H., on the Quin's Road, containing about **Four Hundred & Fifty or 500 Acres.** The tract is well improved, with good Dwelling, Gin House, Screw and all necessary outhouses, well watered, and with good Mill Seats upon it. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn or Cotton. There is about 100 acres under fence, and the greater part of the remainder, say 350 acres, is well timbered woodland, with 100 acres of uncleared bottom land. The tract is a very desirable one, and I would be pleased that persons wishing to buy would call and see it for themselves. The situation is a good one for a public stand.

JAMES MEEK.
Feb. 4 5-4t

Rail Road Stock for Sale.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

THE best and funniest Magazine in the world is acknowledged by the whole Press of the U. States, to be the celebrated

YANKEE NOTIONS:
OR
Whittlings of Jonathan's Jack-Knife,

CONTAINING 32 LARGE PAGES OF THE CHOICEST MATTER, *Comprising the best Tales, the best Sketches, the best Poetry, and the most laughable Jokes ever produced by human wit.*

This excellent work is illustrated by the large number of **Seventy-Five Engravings per Month,** of the most humorous designs, by the most celebrated artists of Europe and America, including the world renowned *Cruikshank*, and the designers for the London *Punch*, and the price of this unrivalled, matchless Magazine, is only twelve and a half cents per number, or $1 50 per year, in advance.

The Proprietor of "Yankee Notions" presents his Magazine to the public with the confidence of a host, who invites his friends to partake of the greatest varieties of the season, prepared with unapproachable skill by the very best of cooks. He is satisfied that neither in this country nor in Europe, has such a work ever before been attempted. It abounds with subjects of amusement and interest for all readers, all ages, and all classes. Tales for the sentimental, and the jocose, for children around the fire on winter nights, and for lovers beneath the shade of trees on summer evenings, profusely illustrated with Engravings—three or four in every page—are the most considerable features of this extraordinary publication. To these must be added the most laughable poems, and the richest and raciest anecdotes and jokes, forming a fund of innocent merriment for the current month, and at the end of the year a matchless volume, inexhaustible in interest, of four hundred pages, and

ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, with a MAGNIFICENT FRONTISPIECE, unrivalled as a work of art.

Only twelve and a half cents per monthly number. Subscription, $1 50 per annum, or ten copies to one address for $10, always in advance.

News Agents, look out for it! Address office of YANKEE NOTIONS, 97 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Feb 11

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Earthenware, China, and Glassware.
H. E. NICHOLS.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAS just received, by the ships *John Ravenel* and the *Huguenot*, direct from Liverpool, and by other arrivals from various sources, much larger additions than usual to his stock of **Earthenware, China, and Glassware,** now comprising a full assortment, and consists, among other articles, of the following:

French *CHINA*, newest shapes—Plain White, Gold Band, and Decorated.
French and English China Fancy *ARTICLES.*
IRON STONE and superior White Granite *WARE*, of China finish.
Newest patterns Colored *WARES.*
Cut, Moulded, and Plain *GLASSWARE*, of every variety.
Oil, Lard, Fluid, and Pine Oil, Hanging, Desk, Parlor, and Store *LAMPS.*
Factory and Mill *LAMPS*, of best construction.
English Tin Steak *DISHES*, Coffee *URNS*, with Lamps to each.
Wire and Tin Dish and Plate *COVERS*, Tea *TRAYS.*
Table *CUTLERY*, Table *MATS*, *CASTORS*, Britannia and Silver-Plated *GOODS.*
And other Housekeeping articles, at low prices.

As we are constantly receiving our Goods direct from the Manufactories in Europe, we get them as low as any one in the city of Charleston, and we offer everything at same prices.—We therefore respectfully request a close inspection of our Stock and prices, by every person.

H. E. NICHOLS,
Near the Post Office.
N. B. Packing for the country warranted.
Oct. 1 42 tf.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally that they have received their New Stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver & Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Razors,
warranted to give every satisfaction, if not, to be returned; *PERFUMERIES, COMBS*, and a variety of *FANCY ARTICLES* for Ladies use.

Having availed themselves of every opportunity of purchasing from the best Manufactories and direct Importers, they are determined to compete with any House in the State for low prices and genuine articles.

BENNETT & LEWIS.

N. B. Watches & Clocks repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. All articles warranted as represented when sold.

Oct. 15, 42 tf

William Thompson

RESPECTFULLY urges upon his customers the payment of their accounts due him.—He is himself much pressed for funds to carry on his business, having to pay the cash for all that he gets. His circumstances will not permit him to grant indulgence, and those indebted to him will take notice that if their accounts are not squared by the *first of March*, they will be handed to an officer for collection. He is in earnest, and gives fair warning.

Jan. 14 2-tf

THE
GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold St., N. Y.,

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals.—This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood & three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood & the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The Postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT.! The following are the present rates, viz:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Any distance not exceeding 500 M., 9 cents per quar.
Over 500 & not exceeding 1500 " 18 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 " 24 " "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 500 M., 4 cents per quar.
Over 500 & not exceeding 1500 " 8 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 " 16 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers for the mail, $5.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints; Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up in air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physicians and the people in general both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases, and what it will do for them when tried.

☞ A VOICE FROM GEORGIA. ☜
Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past.—During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David or Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours, truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.
To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD: I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July, 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me, and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster," the best remedy for all sorts of pains, now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.
Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—*and no pedlar is allowed to sell it.* Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
113 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

For sale by J. A. REEDY,
Jan. 21 Chester C. H., S. C.

Stoves! Stoves!

SEVEN Plate, Nine Plate and Air Tight STOVES, of every size. Just received by
HENRY & HERNDON.

Bureaus.

A FEW Mahogany Bureaus with Marble Slabs. For sale by
JOHN McKEE.
Sept. 24 39-tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.
Oct. 8 41-tf

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE just received a new and carefully selected assortment of **Fall & Winter Ready-Made Clothing,** which was purchased at the North by one of the firm, *for Cash.* The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also invite attention to their assortment
OF
Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.

They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

Rock Island Jeans.

ALSO: An assortment of *Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.*

ALSO: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to *warrant* all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.
Oct. 29 44-tf

Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.,

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

CANDIES, FRUITS,

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)
Mackerel,
No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of
CHILDRENS' TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.
July 9 28-tf

DR. ROGERS'
LIVERWORT AND TAR.

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affections.

☞ A LOVELY YOUNG LADY CURED OF CONSUMPTION!! ☜

☞ The following is from the pen of Wm. H. Levison, Esq., the distinguished editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus, under date New York, January 26, 1850. What could be more conclusive?

"It is seldom we permit ourselves to occupy a space in these columns to speak in praise of any article in the patent medicine way; but when we see the life of a fellow creature saved by the use of any medicine whatever, we consider it as our right, if not our duty, to give a simple statement of facts, that others may, in like manner, be benefited. The case which has induced us to pen this article was that of a young lady of our acquaintance, who by frequent exposure to the night air, contracted a Cold which settled on the Lungs before its ravages could be stayed (This occurred two years ago this winter.) Various remedies were used, but with very little effect of benefit. The Cough grew worse, with copious expectoration, and the sunken eye, and pale, hollow cheek, told plainly that pulmonary disease was doing its worst on her delicate frame. The family physician was consulted, and although he would not admit to the young lady that she really had the Consumption, yet he would give no encouragement as to a cure. At this crisis her mother was persuaded to make use of a bottle of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and we are happy to state she was perfectly cured in less than three months by this medicine alone, after even hope was destroyed. It is useless to comment on such a case as this, for the simple truth will reach where polished fiction never can. If any doubt the authenticity of this statement, let them call at this office.—U. S. Military and Naval Argus, No 19 Chatham street, N. Y.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N. Y. PRESS.

From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1850.

Liverwort and Tar.—Of the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Cough Medicines prepared from the above articles, it is needless now to speak: its efficacy in speedily curing Coughs, Colds, and other lung complaints, which too frequently, if neglected, result in Consumption, is too well established in public confidence to need eulogy now.

From the New York Despatch, Aug., 25th,. 1849.

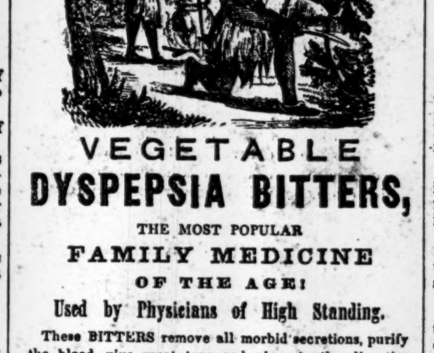
We have heretofore taken occasion to give our testimony in favor of the curative properties of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and would here repeat the advice already given, for all persons who are afflicted with Consumption, or any of the premonitory symptoms, to make a trial of Dr. Rogers' preparation.

☞ The genuine is signed ANDREW ROGERS, on the steel plate engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold wholesale and retail by

SCOVIL & MEAD,
113 Chartres st., New Orleans,
Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed.

Sold by J. A. REEDY, Chester, C. H.; W. A. Morrison & Co., Winnsboro'; H. H. West, Unionville; Morgan & Barnett, Yorkville.
Jan. 1. 1-4mo

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
THE MOST POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!
Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In ALL CASES of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

Sold by all the Genuine Medicine Depots in the United States and Canada.

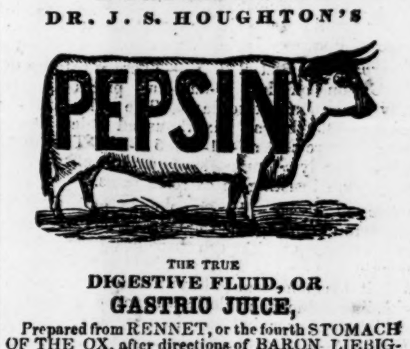
Price 50 Cents per Large Bottle.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y. up stairs.

J. A. REEDY,
Chester, S. C.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR
GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, FIVE POUNDS OF ROAST BEEF IN ABOUT TWO HOURS, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the SOLVENT OF THE FOOD, the PURIFYING, PRESERVING, and STIMULATING Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be SOFTENED, CHANGED, AND DIGESTED, JUST IN THE SAME MANNER AS THEY WOULD BE IN THE HUMAN STOMACH."

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with Reports of REMARKABLE CURES, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most MARVELLOUS EFFECTS, in curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles HEALTH WITH INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price. ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—Dr. J. A. REEDY, Chesterville.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for North Carolina, FOX & ORR, Charlotte.

20,000 PERSONS CURED.
NO RELIEF, NO PAY!

THE Public are respectfully informed that Dr. Tobias has adopted the above as his motto since he has introduced his invaluable

VENETIAN LINIMENT,

On sale in the United States—now over 3 years.

☞ During that period, every bottle sold has been warranted to give RELIEF, if used according to the directions, or the money would be refunded; and no Agent was allowed to have it on sale without he would warrant it.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES

Have been sold, and not one in a thousand have been returned!

Wherever it has been introduced it has superseded every other Liniment, and, with scarcely any advertising, has quietly won public confidence. Now, there are hundreds of families that are never without it.—This has been done by private recommendation, chiefly from those who have been cured by it of obstinate Diseases.

When every other remedy has proved ineffectual.

Many persons have said, on reading my pamphlet, that it cures too many complaints; but I have replied, "Use it according to the directions, and if you do not get relieved, your money will be returned." More, I cannot say: for if I confer no benefit I ask no remuneration. All that is asked is a fair trial; then I am assured there will be no dissatisfaction.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Cramp, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Swellings, Old Sores, Bruises, Coughs, Croup, Mumps, Chapped Hands, Wens, Corns, Mosquito Bites, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness in the Limbs, Back, and Chest; Pains in the Joints, Hemorrhage, &c.

Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot.

☞ Full Directions wrapped ud with every Bottle.

LADIES

can find no article that will so quickly and harmlessly remove Pimples and Blotches from the Neck, Face and Hands.

CROUP,

which carries off hundreds of Children annually, can be averted by the timely application of the Venetian Liniment. If parents would observe their children, and when the eyes are heavy, or the breathing slightly thick, they would rub the neck and chest well with the liniment, they never would have to suffer that distressing complaint.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

it cures, as certainly as it is applied. But inflammatory requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment is requisite.

Persons suffering from Weakness or Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, will find relief in a few applications of this Liniment. It opens the Pores, besides strengthening the muscles.

TOOTHACHE is cured by it in a few minutes.

VOMITING is immediately stopped by it, and when the stomach will not retain medicine or food, take 20 drops of Liniment in half a wine glass full of water—then nothing will be ejected.

CHOLERA and DYSENTERY were cured in hundreds of cases, when last in this country, by the timely use of this Liniment.

It is also warranted superior to any thing else to alleviate and cure.

CUTS, BURNS, OLD SORES, SWELLINGS, &c.

☞ Depot No. 228 Greenwich street, New York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

This Liniment is an internal as well as external Remedy, and is warranted harmless.

☞ See that every Bottle has Dr. Tobias' written signature, as no other is genuine.

J. A. REEDY,
Wholesale and Retail Agent, Chester, S. C.
Nov. 12.

South Carolina—Chester District.
IN EQUITY.

D. G. Stinson, Adm'r., et al.
vs.
Jacob W. Stinson, et al.
} Bill to Marshall assets, &c.

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of William M. Stinson, dec'd, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands before the Commissioner of said District, on or before the 10th day of March next; after which day they will be barred.

Nov. 25 1851.
JAMES HEMPHILL C. E. C. D.
Dec. 3 49-3mo.

Tea! Tea!!

THE best quality of Black and Green Tea, from the Canton Tea Company, for sale as cheap as ever at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

LAMP OIL and Train Oil.

J. A. REEDY.